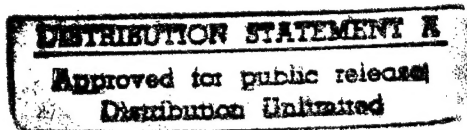


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21 June 1984



# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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21 June 1984

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END OF CONFLICTS SEEN ONLY SOLUTION FOR AFRICA

Bonn AFRIKA-POST in German Apr 84 p 5

[Article by Dr Hans Stercken, chairman of the German Africa Foundation:  
"Only Reconciliation Can Help Africa"]

[Text] In my opinion, a way of looking at things which does not assess regional developments in the larger context, or constantly focuses on one thing while paying no attention to other problems that must be taken just as seriously, is questionable. As Europeans, we surely have to consider how we can contribute to peace, justice and humanity in Africa and what kind of decisions and steps we should take to serve that aim within the confines of our limited possibilities. Setting such aims strengthens and secures the rights of men, of all men in Africa.

The extent of insuring human rights of course depends on the political system which has developed in the state concerned. A parliamentary and democratic state governed by the rule of law represents for us the greatest guarantee of protecting human rights. But we cannot tie human solidarity and consciousness of equal values and rights to the prerequisite of democratic constitutions following our pattern, because if we did so we would have to forego the advocacy of human rights in the greater part of our world.

The renewed liquidation of a democratic system in Nigeria amounts to a failure of the most populous state in Africa to implement a viable democratic system. It is not apt to cause encouragement elsewhere for a road toward a more pluralistic society.

In Namibia, it is now intended to establish a state for whose birth the Federal Republic of Germany shares a special historical responsibility. It is definitely not easy to participate in the creation of a system which could not pass the crucial democratic test. Many vexations of the Group of Five can be traced to the fact that, despite the majority resolutions of the United Nations, there is a lack of factors guaranteeing not only democratic elections but the stability of a new constitution. Unless it just wants to go through the motions, a democratic government will hardly participate in processes which will not lead to the same value concepts.

All FRG governments have made it known that they do not recognize a claim to an exclusive right to exercise political power in Namibia. This is the prerequisite of justice and democracy, and democratic mediators have to insure it.

Africans generally consider liberation from the scourge of hunger and war a human right. Theory and protest will not suffice here. Human solidarity with our African neighbors should be aimed at survival through nourishment and lack of violence.

I have no understanding at all for direct or indirect support of murder in behalf of political ideas. Whoever justifies it shares responsibility for disposing over the lives of others for the purpose of political demonstration.

In the German-Soviet treaty we forego the use or threat of use of force to achieve political objectives. We do so in view of a divided fatherland. Forgoing the use of force is a principle which does not allow any selective application.

In Namibia any claim of being the sole representative is of no use. Only the reconciliation of all who want to participate in the political process guarantees the state, peace and human rights. One cannot establish a state without any consensus in the basic questions.

The example of Angola illustrates what things lead to because a national consensus has not been reached as yet. It is necessary to reach an accord about such a basis between the MPLA and UNITA.

There will be no state of Namibia if it contains two parties which cannot get together about the basic principles of their joint action.

Let me say a word about the so-called front states. In most of these countries, the fronts develop to the same extent externally as internally. In many instances the solution of national conflicts does not become possible, however, until these states also live in peace internally. Whoever wants to contribute to the peace must further this process. Whoever takes sides and encourages one to fight the other prevents peace which can be achieved only through reconciliation, compromise and consensus. This means that peace cannot be achieved by political dialogue unless in Angola the MPLA and UNITA achieve agreement, unless in Zimbabwe the government and opposition resolve to treat each other with respect, unless in Mozambique the groups quarreling with one another must tolerate and get ready to cooperate, unless in the Republic of South Africa racial legislation is abolished and everyone participates in the laborious process of jointly shaping public affairs.

Human rights are indivisible. This is true for all, including the Republic of South Africa. The dignity of all men as beings in the image of God calls for this exhortation every day anew.

We wish for all people in South Africa a peaceful change, integration through reconciliation and mutual respect. Gatscha Buthelezi insures this road.

It is not a short or comfortable road. It will be made easier by fidelity to principles and persistence. This is also the view of many black politicians. Whoever deals only with extremists guarantees a new Lebanon.

Conciliation and peace in Africa, is needed in Uganda, between Ethiopia and Somalia, for the solution of the Western Sahara question and in many other countries where violence rules, and where minorities often rule over majorities.

It is not armed struggle but the desire for reconciliation that has led the Europeans to insure human rights. Let us carry this realization into a continent which is just as terribly divided as Europe was at one time.

8790

CSO: 3420/28

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

EAC ENDS--Presidents Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya and Milton Obote of Uganda have officially endorsed the end of the East African Community (EAC), which collapsed in 1977. The three leaders also abrogated the East African treaty which was signed in 1967 in the Ugandan capital of Kampala, forming the community. President Nyerere blamed the collapse of the community on lack of political will and spirit of unity between the former member states. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 16 May 84 p 9]

CSO: 3400/1028



## GOOD LIFE IN UNITA CAMPS DESCRIBED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 May 84 p 9

[Article by Chris Steyn: "Electricity and Omelettes in Dr Savimbi's 'Casinos'"]

[Text]

**DR JONAS SAVIMBI's** kingdom lies nestled in a south-eastern corner of war-torn Angola.

Called Jamba (which means "elephant"), the Unita stronghold — from where Dr Savimbi released 17 hostages at the weekend — covers about 100km<sup>2</sup> of dense green Angolan bush.

To get there from Johannesburg entails a five-hour flight — an hour of which involves flying about 50m above the ground to avoid anti-aircraft missiles.

Then follows a 10-hour trip in the back of a Russian truck along almost impassable sand roads.

Jamba lies about 228km from the airstrip, but trucks can only average about 25-30km/h.

Teenaged soldiers, armed with Russian AK 47 assault rifles and dressed in brown and green uniforms, accompanied our Press contingent of 24 newsmen on the journey.

The operation headquarters of Dr Savimbi's guerrilla movement comprises several camps, hospitals, schools and workshops.

Each camp features spacious, clean huts, conference rooms, kitchens and entertainment halls.

Electricity and hot water are two luxuries one would not expect to find in the middle of the Angolan bush

— yet, at Jamba, they're available.

The huts — called "casinos" — have private baths.

During our visit there, breakfast — pork sausages, omelettes, freshly baked white bread and coffee — was served in bed by polite, efficient "waiters".

Lunch in the dining hall — which features seven long teak tables with light blue table cloths — was usually a menu of game stew, rice, bread or potatoes and sometimes pasta.

Beer and red wine were served at mealtimes.

I overheard a two-way radio conversation between a high-ranking Unita officer and Dr Savimbi.

A Portuguese colleague translated for me. Dr Savimbi had told the officer: "Take care that nothing goes wrong, because there is no need for anything to go wrong."

And nothing went wrong. Unita's hospitality is a combination of generosity and calculated discipline. The atmosphere is always relaxed — but even the smallest task is carried out in a most methodical manner.

If image-building is what Dr Savimbi had in mind, he excelled himself. We left Jamba astounded by the network of organisation, discipline and precision.

A visit to Jamba's Central Hospital gave me an opportunity to speak to one of only two qualified doctors in Unita's liberated territory.

Dr Hendrik Raimundo, a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, spoke of his role as a Lisbon University graduate in the often messy world of Angolan war casualties.

The hospital can accommodate about 250 patients.

Dr Raimundo performs an average of three operations a day in the well-equipped theatre at the Central Hospital. Most of these operations are for hernias, appendicitis and amputations.

He is assisted by one other doctor, two anaesthetists and several qualified nurses. He is hampered by a shortage of surgical instruments, beds, operating tables, blood and oxygen.

Unita's Secretary of Health Services, Major Paul Chindombi, said the health services dilemma involved a shortage of good quality medicines — especially antibiotics — pain-killers and malaria medicine.

There are another 21 central hospitals in Unita-liberated territory, as well as regional hospitals on battlefronts and clinics for civilians.

A total of 2 500 qualified nurses serve in the Unita health services.

Unita receives medical supplies from South Africa, Zambia and Zaire.

Unita's Secretary of Information, Dr Jaka-Jamba, spoke of the guerrilla forces' education programme.

There are 22 secondary schools in Unita territory, which covers one third of Angola.

In Jamba, more than 500 pupils attend the primary grammar school, while about 1 000 attend the secondary grammar school.

Jamba's population totals about 10 000 people — including families.

Soldiers join the guerrilla force at the age of 17. However, in the workshops we came across "soldiers" of about 14 repairing and servicing captured weapons.

One of the most impressive pieces of weaponry being repaired in the Jamba workshop is a 122mm Soviet cannon captured during an attack on Kamgamba in August last year.

Although 70% of Unita's weaponry is captured during raids, additional weaponry is bought from friendly countries, like Mo-

rocco.

However, Unita also receives financial assistance for the acquisition of arms from Saudi Arabia.

Dr Jaka-Jamba declined to say what percentage of Unita's military budget is made up from money received from Saudi Arabia.

Weapons most frequently used in Unita's offences are: Chinese and Russian anti-aircraft missiles, Soviet cannon, Soviet tanks, trucks and troop carriers, Russian AK 47s, Polish and East German arms.

Unita's 40 000 military force — 20 000 regular troops and 20 000 guerrillas — now has five fronts, covering 22 military regions, under its command.

This means Unita effectively controls one third of Angola. It also carries out major operations in another third of the country.

Unita intends staging major operations in the Zaire and Cabinda provinces in northern Angola until September, while strengthening its ability to operate inside Luanda.

Unita's chief intelligence officer, Colonel Juan Kasato, also disclosed that Unita intended taking control of the Zaire border strip by September.

CSO: 3400/1025

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN PROGRESSING

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 May 84 p 3

[Text] Madrid. Angola's first ambassador to Spain, Fernando Franca Van-Dunem, will be presenting his credentials to the Spanish head of state next Monday, according to diplomatic sources.

Fernando Van-Dunem will fill the posts of permanent ambassador in Lisbon and "non-resident" ambassador in Madrid. He is already knowledgeable about Angolan affairs involving the Spanish government from frequent visits to Madrid.

Spain has had a diplomatic representative in Luanda since 1979.

Fernando Van-Dunem is the first Angolan ambassador to Spain. The Angolan government's intention to appoint a non-resident ambassador to Madrid was announced last June by Angolan Minister of Foreign Affairs Paulo Jorge during a visit to the Spanish capital.

The Spanish government gave its stamp of approval last January.

The appointment of the Angolan ambassador to Spain coincides with a time of developing relations between the two countries, from a political standpoint as well as from economic and commercial ones.

Spain granted a 4-year, \$200 million line of credit to Angola. The trade balance is favorable to Angola, but Spain has important interests in trade with this country. One commercial agreement between the two countries is in the area of fisheries, and includes construction of fishing boats for Angola in Spanish shipyards.

Last November, a delegation from Spain's Socialist Workers' Party [PSOE] visited Angola and the PSOE leaders recently invited the MPLA-PT to send a delegation to Spain for an official visit.

HUILA PEOPLE'S PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Luando JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 May 84 p 3

[Text] The twelfth session of the Huila People's Provincial Assembly began on Wednesday in the city of Lubango with an analysis of the political and military situation in the province.

The meeting was chaired by Lieutenant Colonel Rafael Sapilinha (Sambalanga), president of the Assembly and provincial commissioner. It consisted of seven working sessions, during which time it was to approve the report of the Provincial Commissariat on the socio-economic situation in the province during the first quarter and the accounting report of the People's Provincial Assembly for the past year.

Also included on the agenda were the following: the activities of the highest government agency in the province; assignment of the nine representatives to areas of action; and, the election of a new slate for Provincial Commissariat.

In Lieutenant-Colonel Rafael Sapilinha's (Sambalanga) statement at the opening session, he referred to the critical status of certain enterprises in the province, as a result of negligence by some leaders. He praised, however, the work accomplished by certain defense and security agencies in combatting armed bands.

It is worth noting that a delegation from the Lunda-Sul People's Provincial Assembly attended the meetings of the twelfth session of the Huila People's Provincial Assembly, with a view to exchanging experiences.

9805

CSO: 3442/382

HUAMBO PEOPLE'S PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Luando JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 May 84 p 3

[Text] Huambo. The eleventh session of the Huambo People's Provincial Assembly, which met recently under the chairmanship of Lieutenant Colonel Joao Ernesto dos Santos (Liberdade), made an in-depth analysis of the various problems in the province.

In his speech at the opening session, the Lieutenant Colonel referred to the operations of the various ministries, and said that there are specific factors which are hindering agricultural development, which also needs to be better organized to develop properly.

As for industry, he said that this important sector is still struggling with a shortage of raw materials, and that the situation is further aggravated by constant black-outs. He also referred to continuing problems in the health sector, which are preventing the people from receiving good medical care and medicine.

Ernesto dos Santos also pointed out in his speech the sacrifices being made by the Bailundo and Mungo municipal commissariats, in the area of defense.

During its meetings, the Assembly reviewed progress toward fulfilling the guidelines of the previous session, and noted that they had not been fulfilled, mainly because of a lack of initiative on the part of certain local agencies. With regard to the problem of ensuring supplies to the province, the participants at the meeting concluded that the current difficulties could basically be attributed to the national marketing plan.

Also included on the agenda of the Assembly was approval of the reports on the activities of the Provincial Commissariat for the past year and the proposed resolutions of the activities of the representatives in their fields of action. The Assembly elected three more representatives and 30 people's counsellors for the courts. Among the representatives elected, Celestino Jalomba was named to the post of First Secretary, replacing Paulo Gime, who completed his term of office.

NEW GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 3 May 84 p 4

[Text]

GABORONE, MAY 2: A number of senior appointments and transfers have been announced by the Director of Personnel, Mr T.D. Mogami. These came into effect from yesterday.

Mr Cuthbert Lekaukau, who is presently Deputy Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, becomes Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Works and Communications.

Mr Lekaukau will replace Mr N.T.K. Mmono who is retiring from the public service after over 30 years of service.

He holds an LL.B from the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland in conjunction with the University of Edinburgh. He also holds a Master of Laws degree from the University of Columbia.

Between 1980 and 1983, he was the Deputy Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs, and from 1983 to the present, as Deputy Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Mr Lekaukau is being replaced

by Mr Meshack Mokone, who is presently Chief Agricultural Economist in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Mr T. Taukobong replaces Mr B. Tiale as Director of Agricultural Field Services Department, in the Ministry of Agriculture. Mr Tiale is retiring from the public service.

The Principal Planning Officer in the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Emang Maphanyahe, is promoted to the post of Chief Economist, and will replace Mr Mothibatsela who was appointed Director of Industrial Affairs in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry several months ago.

Mr Bashi Ikitseng in the Department of External Affairs becomes Ambassador, Chief of Protocol to replace Mr Edward Rasebotsa, who was transferred to Lusaka as High Commissioner a few months ago.

The Registrar of Companies in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mr Oarabile Kalabeng is transferred to the National Assembly as Deputy Clerk.

CSO: 3400/1023

COUNTRY'S FIRST POWER PLANT TO REDUCE ENERGY DEPENDENCE

Gaborone THE GUARDIAN in English 13 Apr 84 p 3

[Text]

Construction workers are hard at work on Botswana's first national power infrastructure — the P275 million Morupule Power Station, situated on a 4½ square kilometre area, 10 kilometres west of Palapye in the Central District.

Its approximately 370 kilometre long overhead transmission lines and sub-stations will connect the power station to the existing Southern and Northern stations located at Gaborone and Selibe-Phikwe writes John Kula.

Latest reports released to the Guardian by the Botswana Power Corporation indicate that the entire line route has been surveyed and bush clearing completed. Substantial quantities of the transmission line pylons have been delivered and their erection is in progress. Civil works at the sub-station and central control building located in Gaborone are substantially complete and con-

struction of the switchyard steelwork is in progress.

Foundations for the station switchyard, sub-station, turbine hall, boilerhouse, coalbunker, water treatment plant and workshop have already been laid down and administration building, road and rail access have been completed.

The plant has two ground water reservoirs which are fed by an underground pipeline from a wellfield about 50 kilometres north-west of the site.

The reservoirs are said to have been provided with special floating covers which affectively eliminate evaporation losses — thus saving water.

When completed, the plant will initially comprise three 30 megawatts generating units with a closed circuit, dry cooling system designed to minimise water consumption and will get its coal energy from the Morupule coal mine, only a kilometre away.

Its major components are manufactured abroad and according to a report, their phased delivery were scheduled for this year through to next and latest forecasts indicate that the first turbo-generator is due for commercial operation in early 1986.

On its inception in 1982, the project was described as the Government's major effort to minimise Botswana's dependence on imported energy and that after completion would make the country self-reliant on electrical requirements.

The project was financed by various bodies, including the World Bank, the European Investment Bank, the African Development Bank (ADB), the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC), the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, the Kuwait Fund and Saudi Fund.

The Botswana Government and the Botswana Power Corporation were to provide part of the finance.

# BENEFITS DERIVED FROM FUTURE KGASWE COAL MINE DESCRIBED

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 7 May 84 p 4

[Article by Alaudin Osman]

[Text]

**PALAPYE, April 30:** A sprawling camp near here will soon be closed, marking the end of preliminary work on what has been described as one of the biggest coal deposits in the world.

The camp marked the site where geologists and engineers of the Shell Coal (Botswana) a subsidiary of Shell Oil company, have been collecting and analysing data, some 26 km west of here along the road to Serowe, on behalf of Government and Shell.

There is already widespread optimism in the project, as evidenced by press reports, despite the fact that no decision has yet been taken to go ahead with it.

Commenting on this a few days ago, the Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe told me: "I would like to make it clear to the public that we have not yet decided to go ahead with the Kgaswe Coal Project. What we are doing now is to carry out feasibility studies that would indicate whether the project can pay for itself or not, and if it can and both parties to the Joint Venture Agreement feel comfortable to proceed with the project, a firm decision will be taken."

Shell Coal executive, Mr Phillip Steenkamp, was just as reticent. The company was completing a number of studies on the project. Field exploration and drilling,

among other things, had been done, and the camp at Kgaswe would be closed down. But no decision had been taken yet on the project, he said.

But once that decision is taken, admitted Dr Chiepe, it will mean a significant diversification of Botswana's mineral sector.

If the decision to go ahead is taken in the middle of next year, the project would be expected to start in 1986, under a Joint Venture company, which would be known as the Kgaswe Coal Development Company (Pty) in which Botswana would have 15 per cent equity share holding. The remaining 85 per cent would be held by Shell.

The project would directly create about 4 500 jobs and inject over P1 million per month in salaries into the local economy.

Of the 4 500 jobs, 4 000 would be for locals. Furthermore, the project is expected to create about 4 000 to 5 000 jobs indirectly.

"We are therefore talking about a project creating some 8 000 to 10 000 jobs for Botswana," said the Minister.

Botswana's economy relies heavily on diamonds. But at present, the diamond market is weak. "When the diamond market is depressed, the whole of our economy suffers," she added.

The coal sales are therefore also expected to cushion the effect of the economic shocks created by fluctuations in other sectors of Botswana's economy.

In addition to the massive creation of jobs, the project is expected to bring with it much-needed infrastructure to Botswana. New railway lines, roads, an airfield, a township and water schemes are among the benefits in the offing.

The project would also mean a big inflow of imported goods and equipment into the country. It would automatically raise Botswana's customs revenue share from the Customs Union, besides having dramatic impact on the national and international transportation networks.

In the wake of these potential developments, the Department of Town and Regional Planning of the Ministry of Local Government and Lands has asked all government Ministries and departments to submit comments on Serowe and Palapye, based on a regional structure plan of the Kgaswe Coal Project.

The 77 page report contains a list of maps and it details the major development projects, the planning policies and legal framework, delineation of the study area, land use and land policy, and employment forecast and population projections, among other things, in the Central District.

One of the more advanced projects in the immediate neighbourhood of the coal mine is the Morupule Power Station, said the report.

The power station would be



erected five km west of the railway junction here and next to the Morupule Colliery.

The Morupule Power Station will supply the entire eastern part of Botswana with electricity, connecting all major centres into a national grid of powerlines.

The power station is scheduled for completion in 1986, said the report.

Other projects include the Morupule Colliery which was the first coal mine to be established in Botswana.

It is an underground mine west of the Morupule Power Station site, served by a branch line from the main railway at Palapye. Its coal is transported by rail mainly to Gaborone and Selebi-Phikwe.

A number of other spin-off benefits are also anticipated in servicing and supporting industries which are expected to multiply the number of job opportunities in the region.

However, one of the most significant developments is expected from the establishment of two railway links to the east and to the west for the export of the coal that will be mined at Kgaswe.

The western link, known as the Trans-Kgalagadi Railway, will offer Botswana new opportunities for development in previously remote areas, said officials here.

The technical and economic feasibilities of this link which has generated much excitement in local and international business circles, was being examined by the British consulting engineering firm of Hendersen Busby International in partnership with Travers Morgan International following a contract which was signed last October with the Botswana government.

The Trans-Kgalagadi Railway line is planned to cut across the Kgalagadi desert to link with the existing system in Namibia, to form a new link to the western seaboard.

In the other route to the eastern coast, consideration was given to the possibility of building a short link from Kgaswe to the

South African transport system near Ellisrus to lead to Richards Bay.

But the western link is seen as being more advantageous, despite being more costly, said Mr Robert Busby, an executive of the British firm, in an interview with the BBC.

"Should it be so decided that it joins with the South African transport system, say at Gobabis or at Grootfontein, then this railway is not as heavily utilised as is the eastern link from Witbank and therefore, would provide a better route in terms of available occupancy; that is, occupancy for mineral trains," he explained.

The area under survey is very arid desert and its sandy soils would present difficulties in the provision of water and the establishment of staging and signal posts, he admitted. Stations would have to be opened at regular distances and trainees to man them would also have to be found.

"A steady, maintained programme of training would be possible," because the construction period would be five or six years, said Mr Busby.

His firm envisaged the establishment of a dual railway system of between 600 and 700 kms long as by far, the best method of catering for 10 000 to 15 000 ton trains is one tranche. The same amount takes hundreds of lorries, large numbers of craws, vast quantities of extra fuel and other major expenses.

Mr Busby was in the early 70s involved in a feasibility study of the 1 200 km long Tazara or Tanzam line, which is roughly the same length as the proposed Trans-Kgalagadi Railway. The experience that he gained in that project is expected to serve him well on the Botswana project.

"It would be an achievement of strategic importance in political and economic terms for Botswana," said an official here.

The new line could join the Namibia system at two points, one at Gobabis which appears to be the natural point, or to the north of Grootfontein. It is expected that the new line would then continue on, to the existing

system presently operated by the South African transport services.

It would appear that the southern most system, the one that goes through Windhoek is the most likely choice, according to current official thinking. This would then take it to Walvis Bay or some other ports on the west coast.

The Namibians would be expected to benefit in two ways: firstly through an upgraded route which would allow for import commodities from the coastal area to Windhoek and Gobabis, and to be able to establish a distributive pattern from this point.

Secondly, the railway would charge tariff for Botswana traffic over its lines. Therefore there would be considerable revenue accrued.

Other spin-off benefits for Namibia would include urban developments, as increase in the infrastructure along the lines of rail in long-term benefits over the next decade.

Despite the potential diversifications which would have a major impact on the mineral industry and the economy as a whole, Dr Chiepe remained confident that the old cliché "diamonds are forever" still held true for Botswana.

"But we are going to pull our mineral economic eggs in one diamond market," she said.

Botswana currently has three diamond mines at Jwaneng, Letlhakane and Orapa, whose gem quality is among the best in the world.

Diamond sales helped to sustain the country's economy during the economic recession of the past three years.

Export earnings from diamond doubled in 1983 from 1982 to about P410 million, two thirds of the country's export earnings, according to available figures.

A production of eleven million carats put Botswana in the top three producers, along with South Africa and the Soviet Union.

Despite these achievements, Dr Chiepe was still cautious. "We have to have several economic baskets", she said with a smile.

GOVERNMENT AGREED TO WRITE OFF NDB LOANS TO CROP FARMERS

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 9 May 84 p 1

[Article by Motiatsi Mbanga]

[Excerpt]

GABORONE, MAY 7: Government had agreed to write-off the 1983/84 National Development Bank (NDB) seasonal loans to crop farmers and these would not have to be repaid.

"The accumulated interest, as at 31st March 1984 on 1981/82, 1982/83 and 1983/84 seasonal for crop farmers will be written-off and will not have to be repaid," the Minister of Agriculture, Mr W.R. Meswele announced at a meeting with farmers here on Friday.

Addressing over 30 members of the Ngwaketse and Barolong Farmers Associations in the Ministry of Agriculture Conference Hall here, Mr Meswele told the farmers that Government had been examining the problems of crop farmers, in view of the difficulties created by the three years of drought.

Crop farmers, he said, had received minimal income from harvests and had accumulated

substantial debt and repayment problems.

Mr Meswele told the farmers that in addition to the seasonal loan and accumulated interest write-off to assist crop farmers, Government had also agreed on the following:

- 1981/82 and 1982 to 83 NDB seasonal loans for crop farmers be eligible for re-scheduling over three years, to extend the repayment period. Interest will be charged from 1st April 1984.
- Long term loans from NDB to crop farmers will be eligible for re-scheduling over five years. Interest will continue to be payable on these loans.

Minister Meswele however noted that the above measures which provided a considerable debt relief for crop farmers was going to cost Government over P2 million.

He said it was expected that these would be a major incentive to farmers to prepare for the new season, in the expectation of a reasonable harvest in 1985.

CSO: 3400/1023

## BRIEFS

JAIL, DEATH SENTENCES--One hundred and thirty-one members of Cameroun's Republican Guard have been sentenced to various prison terms in Yaounde for their role in last month's coup attempt against President Paul Biya. A total of 181 soldiers appeared before the Yaounde Military Tribunal in the third trial since the April 6 rebellion was crushed by loyalist troops. One man was sentenced to 20 years in jail and another 130 to terms ranging from five years to 10 years at the end of the four-day trial which took place behind closed doors, reliable sources said. The other 50 were acquitted. As in the two previous trials, the identities of the accused were not disclosed. A total of 1,053 people were detained by security forces in the days that followed the coup attempt. The sources said that 35 persons were executed following the first trial two weeks ago in Mbalmayo, about 60 kilometres southwest of Yaounde. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 16 May 84 p 24] A military court in Yaounde yesterday sentenced 46 people to death on charges arising from the bloody and unsuccessful attempt to overthrow President Paul Biya at the beginning of last month radio Cameroun has announced. Three of those given the death sentence were tried in their absence. The radio said that two others were given life sentences and 183 more given terms of between two and 20 years in prison. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 18 May 84 p 24]

CSO: 3400/1005

## NEW PEACE PACT SIGNED AT LAI

N'Djamena INFO TCHAD in French 15 May 84 pp 5,6

[Text] The peace-seeking mission to the South of the country undertaken by Public Health Minister Djimasta Koibla has led to further progress toward national reconciliation. There was a general working meeting that ran from 1 to 9 May, attended by the governmental delegation under Mr Djimasta Koibla, the commandants of military zones 1, 2, and 3, and the leaders of the Green Commandos (Eastern Logone and Tandjile) and the Cocotier Commandos (Mayo-Kebbi). The meeting ended with approval of several resolutions and recommendations.

The conference decided to regroup the commandos in the capitals of the military zones and sub-zones. Along with this regrouping, the process of integrating Chadian units (FANT) with groups of commandos is to be completed as soon as possible. The FANT groups will take charge pending arrival of the quartermaster groups in charge of food rations and uniforms. A military police brigade attached to the commandos will maintain order in the zones affected. To this end, members of all forces are forbidden to carry weapons except while on duty. The document signed at Lai also stipulates that commandos shall be given authority to manage the military zones and sub-zones and assigned to technical units and services. The war victims have not been forgotten. The government will provide for their needs.

Officers of the Green and Coconut commandos have expressed a desire to facilitate contact between the government and the Hope commandos (Eastern Logone) and the Red commandos at Moissala and Danamadji. All present at this meeting signed an urgent appeal to these groups to make their positions known. The signatories were extremely concerned over the lack of security which still prevails in some zones, and called urgently for the imposition of martial law to hasten national reconciliation.

At the conclusion of this important encounter, Mr Djimasta Koibla stressed the crucial nature of the document they had just signed in the name of the government and the zone commanders. He called on all parties to work for its adoption so as to bring all Chad's sons home again.

# AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE CONVENES AT ABECHE

## Drought Losses, Sahel

N'Djamena INFO TCHAD in French 14 May 84 p 2

[Excerpts] The planning meeting for the 1984-85 farm year in the Sahel zone convened yesterday at Abeche, where Agriculture and Rural Development Minister Djidingar Dono Gardoum had been meeting since Saturday with the top administrators from the nine Chadian provinces lying along the Sahel fringe of our country. More than 100 guests, including the directors of the several government agencies involved in development are also in the capital of Ouaddai province.

The minister's arrival in Abeche met with an enthusiastic welcome. The people had turned out in the early morning hours to greet and applaud their guests. This meeting, the first of its kind in 5 years, will give all concerned a chance to size up the state of agriculture in this drought-ravaged part of the country. An informal meeting was called on Sunday to appoint the various committees formed to conduct in-depth studies of the disparate issues involved in rural development in this harsh environment so particularly inhospitable to attempts to grow food crops dependent on rainfall. Emphasis throughout the meeting will center on the need to introduce irrigation farming to the greatest possible extent, making use of dams and reservoirs. The cabinet minister's trip yesterday took him 3 kilometers outside Abeche to inspect the work-site for the operation carried out by Afri-care was an indication of the agriculture and rural development minister to intensify efforts of this kind in the Sahel.

## CNC's Aim: Transform Chad

N'Djamena INFO TCHAD in French 15 May 84 pp 7,8

[Text] The Agricultural Conference on the Sahel Zone was officially opened yesterday by Agriculture and Rural Development Minister Djidingar Dono Ngardoum, who made no secret of his pleasure at chairing this first meeting at Abeche since the events of 1979. This, he said, is an earnest of real hope. The prefect of Ouaddai, Mr Maide Hangatta also voiced his delight, in his

welcoming speech, at this first opportunity the city has had since the war to play host to so important a gathering. The Ouaddai representative on the CNC [expansion unknown], Mr Bashar Abdoulaye, congratulated the chairman on his felicitous choice of the farm country in the Sahel zone as venue for this conference on agricultural planning for the Sahel.

To an eagerly attentive audience, Mr Bachar Abdoulaye made himself an eloquent pleader for the Sahel Zone, which has suffered more than any other part of Chad under the combined effects of drought and war. He exhorted the participants in this conference to make certain that the good intentions and laudable undertakings which prompted the gathering of this conference will "lead to self-sufficiency in feeding ourselves, to rebuilding the herds, to a multiplicity of new watering-holes, and to sustained efforts to fight desertification." He went even further in his remarks, voicing the hope that this conference would "open the way to transforming our country into a vast array of small-scale improvements: building dams, drilling wells, tending plantations, and manning workshops, using nothing but the strength and industry of our working masses." Quoting President Habre's statement that there is no idle land in Chad, the CNC member expressed his hope that mobilization of all our human, material, and intellectual potential would be brought to focus on abolishing poverty. On this note, Mr Abdoulaye said it bothers him to see agronomists, veterinaries, and experts in rural water management "huddling into air-conditioned offices as they devise often impracticable programs based on wrong-headed concepts even as the farmers and herdsmen are going through the worst hardships ever." He ventured to hope that the cadres in the departments of agriculture and animal husbandry would move closer to the real rural world. The CNC member called on the agriculture department to direct special attention at the Sahel Zone and to revive some of the farm projects that had been allowed to wither away, such as the plan to develop polder farming in Lake Chad. Bringing agriculture back to life in the Sahel Zone, however, like everything else, depends on the situation of our country. Lacking peace, he said, none of the efforts put into it can come to fruition. In a sharp reference to the complicity of some of Chad's own sons in the occupation of our country, the CNC member explained that this was the real reason why the Chadian government was forced to resort to the outstretched-hand policy.

Agriculture and Rural Development Minister Djidingar Dono Ngardoum chose to stress once again Chad's absolute need to be able to feed itself. The Sahel, he pointed out, is cattle country, but it has enormous potential as farmland: lake polders, and the rich lands around Lake Fitri. The persistent drought leaves the government no choice but to concentrate its efforts on irrigation farming. Expansion in farm production must be

backed by a sensible policy for storing and marketing food crops as part of a cooperatively organized system. If the government is to achieve its goal in agriculture, which is to meet the nation's food requirements while improving the living standards of those who produce them, Mr Ngardoum stated that this will call for good collaboration among the authorities -- traditional, administrative, political, and military -- and the people responsible for leadership training and agricultural extension.

The agriculture minister congratulated the non-governmental agencies like Africare, Swissaid, Secadev, and AICF which have undertaken practical and carefully placed action in the Zone, despite the enormous difficulties they encountered. Addressing the international organizations, Mr Ngardoum said he hoped they would support the government's efforts to expand and upgrade irrigation farming. In conclusion, he called on conference participants to bring their powers of discernment and their sense of responsibility into play to achieve the desired results.

6182

CSO: 3419/680

**DROUGHT, STARVATION CONDITIONS PREVAIL IN WOLLO**

Paris LE MONDE in French 29 May 84 p 5

[Article by Roger Cans]

[Text] Cheba. -- The horrifying spectacle of suffering begins less than 300 kilometers to the north of the capital, right along the great road built by the Italians to link the Red Sea to Addis Ababa. At Cheba, in an enormous hollow that is usually a marsh, but is now cropped over until it looks like turf on a football field shaven down to the nap, lie carcasses of cattle in the last stages of putrefaction. The vultures, perched in the sparse acacia trees, don't even bother to go about their usual business: there are just too many carcasses at one time. With the carrion-eaters sated and lethargic, men with long knives move among the carcasses, stripping the hides from their dead cattle. With no meat left on them, they can still provide good leather, which the nomads will sell for a few kilos of grain -- if they get the chance.

These men are Afars from the marginal desert regions to the east, on the border between Ethiopia and Djibouti. Each year, the drought drives them westward into the mountains and green pastures. This year, though, the "little" spring rainy season failed to materialize, and the herds were driven westward at a killing pace, heading for the high plateaux of the Wollo. Exhausted by their exertions, the Zebus are dying. And the few healthy cows no longer give the milk that is still the basis of the nomads' diet.

**Failed Crops**

Two volunteers from the Ethiopian Red cross alight from a Land Rover carrying UNICEF markings, toting a sack full of medications. "We're here to treat people, not cattle," they announce. The Ethiopian government feels that the herds are far too large to be truly productive. "These people measure their wealth by the number of head they graze, even if the herds' ribs are sticking out through their hides." Officials in the Agriculture Ministry are hoping that the hecatomb will make the nomads understand that it is better to graze fewer cattle, providing they thrive. The Afars,



though, are convinced that, on the contrary, a man has to have as many head as he can acquire so that, "in case of misfortune," like this year's, he will still have enough to feed his family. So we have a total standoff. Too bad about that: the Red Cross men hand out their multicolored gelatine capsules, while, out of huts set up amid the rotting carcasses, the women bring their sickly babies and their tottering aged relatives.

In the midst of this pitiful Court of Miracles, the young men of the tribe -- some of whom can speak a few words of French -- proudly brandish knives, spears, cartridge-belts, and ancient blunderbusses. Maybe the cows don't give milk any more, but that's no reason for losing one's dignity....

Some 300 kilometers further north, where the Italian highway dwindles to a track, you find the once-sedentary peasants who are on the way to becoming nomads. Victims of three consecutive years of drought -- in some valleys it hasn't rained since November -- the peasants lost their crops last summer when 80 percent of them dried up standing in the parched fields of the Wollo. With no reserves to tide them over, having already eaten all there was in the lean-kine years of 1982 and 1983, they have lost everything. All they have now to keep them alive is the food distribution system set up by the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), an agency established by the Ethiopian government after the great drought of 1972 and 1973 to succor the starving populations.

With the help of several Western countries -- particularly Sweden, the FRG, and Italy -- the RRC has begun building depots and has set up a "bridge" to supply grain to the hungry people. The World Bank and the FAO have provided funds, and the Ethiopian provinces that have reaped good harvests have set aside a portion of their plenty. The big problem, though, is getting the emergency supplies to the people who need them. In a country bristling with mountains whose average elevation is often 2,000 to 4,000 meters, and whose secondary road system is all but non-existent, the supply trucks must perforce stick to the major highways. In the Wollo, one of the provinces hardest-hit by the drought because it is also the most densely populated (5.2 million souls, almost all of them concentrated in the uplands), the food is distributed at three centers lining the highway: Kobbo, Alamata, and Korem. The peasants whose own grain-bins are empty must therefore trudge many kilometers on foot (an average 2 to 3 days' march) to reach the distribution centers.

#### Distribution Center

At Kobbo and Alamata, the peasants draw their rations (an average of 75 kilos of grain per family per month) and carry them away. Their cohorts are strung out along the sides of the highway, with no shelter from the malignant heat. The better-off among them

urge their donkeys, who trot in tiny steps under the load; the others tote their grain on their backs in goatskin bundles, hair-side-in, untrimmed, unsewn. Actually, it is only the women, old and young, who do the carrying, accustomed as they are to carrying heavy jugs of water over long distances. The men follow them, their hands hanging on their ever-present staffs now laid across their shoulders for this very purpose, though sometimes the staff's place may be taken by a precious rifle...

Following these columns of army-ants upstream, we reach the distribution center. In the Kobbo center, the sacks of grain are stacked in an enclosed central courtyard, not far from the old Italian fortress. The peasants, all wrapped in their uniform ecru cotton robes called dobis, which shield them against the midday sun and the evening chill, watch silently and attentively as they sit on the ground forming a circle around the chief of their clan. There is no pushing or shoving, only an unfathomable resignation.

While the people in charge of rationing perch on the sacks of grain -- barley, sorghum, or maize -- as the roster of family names is called, the groups already called up procede to the always laborious task of apportioning it. The women fill goatskin bundles full to bursting, then hoist them to their backs, where they are held in place by hempen harnesses criss-crossing their chests. Other women squat in the dust, painstakingly picking up any seed that may perchance have fallen there. It breaks your heart to see these gaunt men, these old women in rags, these starveling children picking up the spilt barley, grain by precious grain, and tucking each one into a fold of the dobi or lovingly dropping it into a rusty tin can. This is a kind of sowing in reverse, humiliating as it is mean.

### 10,000 People in a Hollow

At Korem, on the fringes of the Tigre area still rife with rebellion, the RCA has set up a permanent camp. Its purpose is to shelter and care for thousands of refugees -- fleeing famine or war -- who have for months now been streaming into the sector. Something approaching 10,000 men, women, and children are bivouacked in a hollow that is by turns broiled by the sun and drenched by thunderstorms -- yes, the rains have come back, too late for the crops but quite effective at bogging down the food trucks and making everyday life in the out of doors, far from one's own cabin, one's own field, and one's own cattle (who are not allowed inside the encampment) one long misery.

The sick and the exhausted can find shelter for a while in one of the enormous canvas warehouses. That, however, is only a temporary shelter, because everyone must leave as soon as he picks up his RCC ration and receives any necessary medical care from the Red Cross volunteers, recently reinforced by five French physicians from Doctors Without Borders. Many of the refugees have neither the strength nor the desire to go there. So they move a little

farther out, building themselves makeshift shelters of branches and straw and whatever else they can scavenge. One man, old far before his time, told us that he has been camping here for 3 months, having left his wife and children behind in the home village. He plans to go home with the food ration, if he can find a donkey to hire. Another, from Sakota (90 kilometers to the West) has been here with his entire family for 3 months. To explain why, he points to his ailing sister and his aunt, both of them wrapped in blankets. How can you kick these people out? You can't, but their presence is rendered tolerable by very tight organization: 500 guards and police patrol the plain all day long, carrying their billies, for discipline, or their shovels, for cleanliness. And indeed the camp is clean, despite the mass of humanity that swarms over it. There are 20 people assigned full time to picking up the bodies of the dead. They had counted 891 deaths as of April, or a little less than 10 percent of the camp's permanent population.

In Desai, the capital of Wollo, Comrade Shimeles Alemu, governor of the province, is not sure whether he ought to be bragging or complaining: "This year's drought was worse than the one in 1983," he says. "But this time the government took steps to provide relief for the population immediately." Ethiopia's provisional socialist military government has also begun transplanting some tribes from the North to the South. About 45,000 peasants from desertified, overpopulated Wollo have already been resettled in the Southwestern part of the country, which is greener and far less densely populated. That works for the government three ways: it removes easily swayed peasants from reach of the Tigre and Eritrean "bandits; it eases the pressure from the starving; and lastly, it makes it possible to resettle experienced farmers in new collectives, which are the harbingers of the socialist future... This, however, is no easy task. Sometimes strong pressure has to be brought to bear to attract "volunteers" for resettlement, including withholding of rations. "Peasants volunteer not for exile, but for rations," says an Irish priest with the Christian Relief and Development Association. And the operation is not cheap: it costs an estimated \$5,000 to resettle one person.

Today, the rains have returned. All over Wollo, the farmers who stayed on their lands are plowing and planting feverishly. If the weather permits, they will be able to feed themselves and even to set aside some reserves; if not, things will be a whole lot worse next year.

6182

CSO: 3419/685

BERENGER VISITS ZIMBABWE, SEEKS ZANU (PF) LINK

Harare THE HERALD in English 22 May 84 p 11

[Text] THE Mauritian Militant Movement, an opposition party, wants to establish close relations with the Zanu (PF), and its leader, Mr Paul Berenger, is in Harare to hold talks with Zanu (PF) officials.

Mr Berenger, who was a former Minister of Finance of Mauritius before his party was defeated in last August's general elections, told The Herald yesterday that he was due to meet Government officials today.

"We have already been invited to attend the Zanu (PF) national congress in August, and we have invited it to attend our 15th anniversary in September but we still have to work everything out," he said.

Mr Verenger said there were "signs of cooling down" of political problems which had threatened national unity in Mauritius because of what he called political persecution by the ruling party of Mr Aneerood Jugnauth.

"The situation had got rather dangerous, but it is getting better. It is now on the economic front that politics is going to warm-up, especially with the forthcoming budget in a few weeks," he said.

Mr Jugnauth's four-party coalition government was now left with only two parties, as the other two had gone into opposition. There are now three parties in opposition to Mr Jugnauth's party.

"His coalition with the Mauritian Party can break up at any time, but we are not pushing for another general election although it is clear that a large majority of the electorate are against the government," said Mr Berenger.

CSO: 3400/1027

MOZAMBIQUE

MANPOWER RESOURCES ACCORD SIGNED WITH PORTUGAL

MB080754 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Mozambique and Portugal signed in Maputo today a statement of intent reflecting their mutual will to increase cooperation in the fields of manpower resources, social security, and professional training. The accord includes the preparation of a schedule of concrete cooperation actions in the fields of manpower resources and professional training, in which Portugal has already agreed to collaborate.

The document was signed for Mozambique by Aguiar Real Mazula, secretary of state for labor affairs, and for Portugal by Rui do Amaral, secretary of state for employment and professional training. Under the terms of the accord, a Portuguese delegation is expected in Mozambique shortly to evaluate jointly with the Mozambican authorities the needs in the areas covered. Later a Mozambican delegation will go to Portugal to assess the capabilities and potentialities of that country in professional training.

Aguiar Real Mazula, secretary of state for labor affairs, after signing the document expressed the wish that the document does not stop at intentions.

[Begin Mazula recording] For us, in the People's Republic of Mozambique, cooperation has as a final objective the creation of technical and material foundations which mutually benefit our peoples and states. Accordingly, we think that cooperation should not be restricted to the already existing exchange of scientific documents, but should also allow, without protectionism, the exchange of experts to train cadres in the humane use of the technical and scientific revolutions taking place throughout the world. Fortunately, the record supports this view, which we honestly think is an intelligent perspective.

Mr Secretary, the progressive common standpoints of the Portuguese-speaking countries will produce, as a logical consequence of our work, the political enlightenment and the genuine resolve of the peoples that we represent.  
[end recording]

In reply, the Portuguese secretary of state for employment and professional training reiterated a firm determination to fulfill the obligations of the statement of intent.

[Begin Amaral recording] As your excellency said, we have just signed a statement of intent, stating the wish to improve cooperation between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Portuguese republic, and the peoples of Mozambique and Portugal in this important area. It is important because it concerns the people's work: production, and the accomplishments of the individual. It also concerns evaluating job problems and investing in people by providing them with the indispensable means to be fully productive in their own countries and to fulfill themselves in human and professional terms. [end recording]

The Portuguese delegation held talks with Andre de Varvalho, secretary of state for technical and professional training, on possible areas of cooperation in the field of professional training. It will be recalled that the next meeting of the Portuguese-speaking countries on employment and professional training will be held in Maputo in 1985. It is aimed at presenting a joint program of action for the seven countries to the international organizations.

Dr Rui Amaral returned to his country via Harare after a 3-week tour of the Portuguese-speaking African countries.

CSO: 3442/395

## MOZAMBIQUE

### CAHORA BASSA'S POTENTIAL HAILED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 May 84 p 12

[Text] Cahora Bassa--It began as southern Africa's "project of the century," a technological "miracle" and a "monument to regional cooperation."

But soon after the R435-million Cahora Bassa power scheme was completed in 1975 President Samora Machel lamented, "we must tame this white elephant."

After nearly a decade plagued by sabotage, the sixth largest dam in the world may have been "tamed" finally by the Nkomati Accord.

It stands in northern Mozambique, its equipment in perfect condition but its turbines producing only 0.5 percent of the 2,075 megawatts of power they are capable of.

#### Sabotage

Two thousand megawatts would be scorching down 1,400 km of transmission lines to the Transvaal if it were not for the destruction wrought on the pylons by members of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) whom Maputo says were trained in South Africa.

For three years after the project reached its full generating capacity in 1978 there were one or two sabotage incidents a year.

#### Nkomati

But by October 1983 pylons were being blown up so regularly and the security situation in rural Mozambique was so bad that repairs became impossible.

Mozambique says that at Nkomati, Pretoria agreed to stop supporting the MNR but officials in Maputo estimate that it could take two years to "mop up" the remaining 8,000 or so "bandidos armados" in the bush.

Ironically, because the lightly equipped and thinly stretched Mozambican forces cannot guarantee the security of the lines, South African helicopters and crews are expected in Tete before the end of the month to help with patrols.

## Power

The dam is still largely "owned" by the Portuguese company, Hidroelectrica De Cahora Bassa which has been losing between R40-million and R50-million a year while power has not been reaching its only external customer, South Africa.

However, under the agreement reached recently by South Africa, Portugal and Mozambique, Maputo will receive 10 percent of the dam's profits once the lines are secured and has undertaken to protect them.

## Guard

The company hopes to recover its investment in the dam within 19 years and then it will be handed over to the Mozambique Government.

It is believed that a force of at least 3,500 Frelimo troops has been established to guard the transmission lines and to protect the teams which have already begun repairing them.

The worst damage appears to have been caused in a 200 km zone between 650 km and 850 km from Cahora Bassa, one of the "hottest" areas in Mozambique's shadow war, where between 20 and 35 pylons have been destroyed.

## Troops

Already, major installations such as the huge Matambo sun-station, 15 km from Tete city, are heavily guarded by Mozambican troops backed by World War 2 vintage Russian T-34 tanks.

An end to political and military confrontation in the region could produce in Cahora Bassa the economic miracle its planners hoped for.

The dam can produce enough electricity to satisfy up to 9.5 percent of South Africa's requirements or the total combined needs of Mozambique, Malawi, Tanzania, Swaziland, Botswana, Angola, Zimbabwe, Zaire even Kenya.

## Lake

This power could support a huge amount of industrial and agricultural development in Mozambique itself.

The lake, 270 km-long and 32 km-across (at its widest point), could provide endless possibilities for the development of commercial fishing, angling and other water sports.

Once, that is, the elephant is finally "tamed." SFS

CSO: 3400/1025



MOZAMBIQUE

TRAINING COURSES FOR DEFENSE AGAINST BANDITS

In Chemba District

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 25 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] The fifth self-defense course in the district of Chemba ended recently, having been attended by workers from various state companies and departments, neighborhood secretaries, merchants, students and the population of the region in general.

At the closing ceremony, which was attended by First Secretary and District Administrator Jose Paulino Salomao, a message from the participants was read expressing their readiness to go to the battle front.

Taking the floor, Jose Paulino Salomao said that the course was a response to the recommendations of the 1st meeting of the Provincial Committee and the 10th meeting of the Provincial Assembly. The recommendations encouraged fulfillment of the order to make 1984 the year of total liquidation of the armed bandits. He added that the militiamen should set an example both in their place of residence and at work and should mobilize the population to work for production.

He also explained the meaning of the Nkomati Accord, saying that for that agreement to be successful, all of us must devote ourselves to the increasing of our vigilance.

In Manica Province

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 24 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] A training course for cadres in self-defense has been under way since March in Manica, bringing together officials of the sector from all the districts of the province.

The course's main goal is the maintenance of knowledge acquired in previous training, standardization and the performance of the self-defense officials in the region. The course is being headed by the Provincial Military Command of Manica.

The participants have already begun to study the documents of our vanguard party, such as the economic and social directives of the fourth Congress, the constitution of the RPM and FRELIMO statutes and programs, in addition to tactical and technical activities. Classes on military engineering are also being given.

At the end of the course, each participant will be given specific tasks consonant with the skills acquired during the course, according to the commander of the Training Center for Cadres of the Self-Defense Forces, Joao Xaxier. He stated that all the participants in the 4th course "are capable of leading or participating in direct combat against the armed bandits in case of attempts at sabotage or occupation of their places of residence. Some of them have already been involved in direct confrontations with these agents of international imperialism."

12351

CSO: 3442/368

MIGRANT WORKERS IN SOUTH AFRICA MAY GET EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 May 84 p 4

[Text] MOZAMBIQUE has shown interest in joining the South African Government in setting up an employment insurance fund for its migrant workers in South Africa, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said yesterday.

During debate on his department's portfolio Mr Du Plessis was referring to the unemployment agreements between South Africa and the four independent homelands. The first contributions, collected from migrant workers between May and October last year, were handed over to the funds in each homeland in December. Since then, contributions have been delivered monthly.

Mr Du Plessis said these funds, to which both Employer and employee contributed, were good examples of multi-lateral co-operation.

"We are prepared to enter similar agreements with other African states in order to introduce more security for migrant workers," he said. The possibility of such an agreement had been mentioned to the Mozambican delegation which was in Cape Town last week and the delegates had been very interested.

Mr Du Plessis said earlier that of the December contributions, R3,3-million had gone to Transkei, R800 000 to Ciskei; R1,6-million to Bophuthatswana and R300 000 to Venda.

The Department of Manpower intended to further decentralise its Unemployment Insurance Fund offices in order to make it easier for contributors to obtain their unemployment benefits, Mr du Plessis said.

For the past two years his department's regional offices had been overloaded with applications from unemployed contributors to the fund.

In order to facilitate the department's task and bring the offices closer to the unemployed contributors, 10 new offices had been opened, in places such as Wynberg, Krronstad, Atlantis, New Canada and Lenasia. This number would be supplemented by a further 16 offices, Mr Du Plessis said.

To deliver unemployment cheques to contributors in outlying areas, where it was impracticable to set up offices, the department would make use of a mobile service.

CSO: 3400/1031

## MOZAMBIQUE

### BRIEFS

CFM-NORTE RAILWAY LINE--The CFM-Norte railway renovation project is currently in its first phase, which consists of the construction of a reinforced concrete railway tie factory, the installation of a crusher for gravel production and a rail depot. Simultaneously, construction is under way of a rail assembly facility, a maintenance and repair plant for railroad equipment, as well as of residential quarters for foreign technicians in Nacala, Namialo and Nampyla. The renovation of the Norte railway of Mozambique will last about two and a half years, and the project will be carried out in three phases by a French-Portuguese consortium. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 20 Apr 84 p 16] 12351

WOODCUTTERS, COAL WORKERS COOPERATIVE--A cooperative of woodcutters and coal workers was formed last month in Matsinho-Estacao, district of Chimoio, in Manica, after intensive organizing activities carried out for that purpose by the political and administrative entities of the region. The cooperative, already in operation, cuts stakes and bamboo for housing construction in addition to working with wood and coal. During this early stage of their work, the members of the new woodcutters and coal workers' cooperative in Matsinho-Estacao are supplying their products to the local population. Production is expected to increase with the purchase of needed equipment, namely shovels, machetes, hand saws and other tools. Subsequently, the sale of coal, wood and stakes will be extended to other regions of Chimoio. Meanwhile, the district secretary for economic policy of the party in Chimoio, who visited the cooperative some days ago, instructed its members to work with the administrator of Matsinho-Estacao to create conditions that will make it possible to purchase materials in the markets of the province. He also recommended that they build a local in which the cooperative's activities can be coordinated and that they persuade more peasants to become members. [By Helder Samo] [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 24 Apr 84 p 2] 12351

PLASTICS PRODUCTION FIGURES--With the production of 179 tons of plastic bags, 855,863 units of household items and 8,615 curtains, the five companies of the Administrative Unit of the Plastics Sector, in Beira, surpassed over the last year the production goals set by the provincial government of

Sofala. A source from the sector emphasized that all of the goods produced are distributed to COGROPA, consumer cooperatives, social centers in various state enterprises, private centers and other provincial-level institutions of the country. These production figures for last year were announced recently to 163 workers and guests at the ceremonies marking the 4th anniversary of the integration of these five companies in the Administrative Unit of the Plastics Sector, held in this city. For this year the Administrative Unit of the Plastics Sector has forecast, according to its plan, the production of 180 tons of plastic bags and thousands of household items, including bowls, cups, plates, tea cups and other household utensils. The plan also envisages the manufacture of 540 cubic meters of isothermic sheet metal as well as 200 square meters of sheets of moulding. Brief consideration was given to the difficulties the plastics sector is facing, particularly in regard to its machinery, which is 20 years old. This equipment cannot be replaced because it is no longer being produced. On this matter the SOPLAS official emphasized that "all the machines have already given what they had to give." Despite this situation, the same official stressed that efforts have been made by the most "curious" workers, who occasionally manage to repair one of the machines when they break down or need parts. [By Estacio Baptista] [Excerpt] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 26 Apr 84 p 3] 12351

INCREASED DPRK AGRICULTURAL AID--The DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to Maputo said yesterday that cooperation between Mozambique and his country is at an advanced stage of development. Speaking to the newspaper NOTICIAS, Kang Su-myong stressed that cooperation between Mozambique and Korea has been widening in the areas of agriculture and health, based on our country's needs. He disclosed that experts from his country are working in Cabo Delgado Province at the N'guri 4,000-hectare irrigation project which produces rice, corn, wheat and vegetables. In Zambezia Province Korean experts are working on a project for the production of grain in a 4,000-hectare area. They are also involved in a joint agricultural, salt industry, and [words indistinct] programs with our country in Gaza, Maputo, Sofala, and Manica provinces. [Text] [MB080812 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 7 Jun 84]

CSO: 3442/395

WHITE MEMBER TAKES PART IN SWAPO DELEGATION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 22 May 84 p 5

[First installment of interview with Anton Lubowski by Bill Hulme in the column: "Firing Line": "Labowski: SWAPO Member"]

[Text] This is the first part of an in-depth interview on the widely reported decision of Windhoek advocate, Mr Anton Lubowski to join SWAPO.

Bill Hulme: Why, at this stage your decision to join SWAPO?

Anton Lubowski: Well, some three or four weeks ago I met the President of SWAPO in Paris, where I had the opportunity to talk to Mr Nujoma for three days ... and I asked him all the questions ordinary people ask about SWAPO.

Within the first half hour after we met, he said two things that to me were very significant.

Firstly, he said that by now he had lived in independent Africa for more than 20 years and that he knows the good things about Africa, as well as the mistakes that have been made.

Hungry People

He told me that he wouldn't be able to speak to people with empty stomachs... to hungry people. Hungry people can't listen.

Namibia, he said, is the last colony in Africa.

SWAPO wants to make a success story out of it. He persuaded me that the movement was determined to make a success of an independent Namibia.

Success Story

That is why I've joined SWAPO. To assist in making a success story of the independence of this country.

That is also why I am urging other professional people to do the same.

It'll be tragic for people to run to South Africa and sit there after independence rejoicing in every post-independence difficulty Namibia experiences.

They should rather stay here to make a contribution.

#### Assurance

Secondly, Mr Nujoma gave me the assurance, directed particularly at the Whites--which he later repeated in his open address at the Lusaka conference--that there will be no racial prejudice.

Also, the most important thing, that human rights, civil liberties and property rights will be guaranteed under the law... and furthermore, that there will be democratic society.

BH: You do not believe that SWAPO is either Marxist, or as the often quoted jibe goes, puppets of Moscow?

#### Marxist

AL: No, I do not believe so. If Sam Nujoma were a Marxist, he certainly wouldn't be saying these things about guaranteeing civil liberties and property rights.

What more can the man say to promise the Whites that he won't run them down?

SWAPO is still a liberation movement, not a political party. That is a very important distinction.

At the moment SWAPO is still very much concerned with getting rid of South Africa, whether by military, diplomatic, or political ways... SWAPO wants to get rid of South Africa so that there can be an election.

#### Vast Headstart

BH: How do you feel about the statement one hears from so many non-SWAPO politicians that SWAPO is only prepared to risk an election in the immediate aftermath of the armed struggle...in other words at a stage when it'll have a vast headstart on anybody else?

AL: Well, I don't think that. According to UN Resolution 435, SWAPO's guerrillas will be confined to camps, as much as South Africa's 1,500 troops will be confined to camps.

#### Normalisation

Don't you think that a more fair election can result if after a cessation of hostilities there is a period of normalisation--maybe a year, or two--so that the intimidating effect of the man with the gun in the bush, can be removed from the political climate...at this stage only one of the **potential contestants** in an election has a 'private army?'

AL: It is not the fault of the people of Namibia that South Africa is here at the moment. South Africa has been granted a 'Class C Mandate.'

The whole struggle has been to get rid of the South African occupation. To say there must be a time of normalization...what for? There has been a war and there must be an election.

We must decide as soon as possible who's going to run the country.

#### South African Occupation

What are we going to do during the interim period... those two years? Are we still going to have a South African occupation? We know what South African occupation is like.

You have to go to the people and have them decide. This problem of now separating a cessation of hostilities from the implementation of Resolution 435, I think is quite ridiculous.

BH: Do you think South Africa is now serious about getting out of Namibia.

#### Alternatives to Res 435

AL: Yes, I do. Maybe I'm completely wrong, but this time I get the impression that they're serious.

They are trying to find alternatives to Resolution 435, but that they want to give Namibia independence, I've no doubt. They want to get out fast, but they don't know how.

South Africa is under pressure, firstly from Angola with the disengagement of South African troops, not of SWAPO troops.

#### Angola

Angola has agreed with South Africa and America that they will see that no guerrillas will come into this country after the withdrawal of South African troops.

Now I believe that Angola does not want to get into any kind of clashes with SWAPO which will obviously result from the disengagement if the South African troops are out of Angola.

Now Angola wants an answer as to what's going to happen after that, to prevent a clash with SWAPO at the border.

So they would want to know what's going to happen...Angola and America want an answer from South Africa about what's going to happen after those three months.

#### Better Proposals

BH: You don't think that after six years, Resolution 435 can be considered 'dated' and that it's possible to put on the table better proposals...?



AL: Look, South Africa accepted Resolution 435...all their parties in Namibia accepted it. Now they want to go back on their agreement. Why?

#### Only Obstacle

In August last year when the UN Secretary General was here, he said that all the problems about Resolution 435 had been sorted out with the South African government.

The only obstacle that remained was this Cuban issue. So why should Resolution 435 now be outdated within a matter of a few months?

BH: Can one sum this up saying that SWAPO's point of view is that if South Africa had painted itself into a corner by accepting Resolution 435, after pressuring some political parties in Namibia into doing likewise...and in retrospect started thinking that it gives an unfair advantage to SWAPO, it's their problem, not SWAPO's?

#### Why No Retract

AL: Yes... Because, why should one now retract from an agreement that's been firm?

The issues are basic issues, that can never be outdated. I cannot see how an election and a ceasefire can be outdated.

BH: Is SWAPO insisting on a formal signing of a ceasefire agreement, or is SWAPO prepared at this stage for just a general cessation of hostilities on condition that it's followed immediately by the implementation of Resolution 435?

#### Stop the War

AL: I would think so... Whether you now say formally sign a document to say that at such and such a date there will be a ceasefire, or whether you just agree that on such and such a date there will be no hostilities any more, what the hell is the difference?

The point is, let's stop the war.

I don't think that SWAPO will insist on a formal signing of a document.

One can agree to test the credibility of the parties.

The biggest problem is the lack of trust, that SWAPO doesn't trust South Africa and South Africa doesn't trust SWAPO...But it must be linked with an election, a seven month period according to Resolution 435 during which electioneering will take place.

CSO: 3400/998

# DIFFICULTIES REPORTEDLY PLACED IN SWAPO'S WAY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 May 84 pp 3, 7

[Text]

LONDON: Swapo was having difficulty with its supply lines onto Namibia because of the South African troop disengagement exercise in southern Angola, executive member, Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, said in London last Friday.

He told a press conference "we have been asked not to enter the no-man's-land on the border, only Fapla (Angolan Forces) and South African forces can go there.

"It makes it difficult to operate. While we may have men inside the country (Namibia), it makes it difficult for us to get our supplies."

Mr Ja Toivo said the movement also had difficulty operating politically in Namibia.

"We are virtually banned. We are not allowed to hold meetings or rallies," he said.

Asked what relationship a future Swapo govern-

ment in the Territory might have with SA, he replied:

"We are economically tied to South Africa. If Swapo comes to power, we will be willing to do business with South Africa as equals."

He blamed SA for the failure of last week's meeting in Lusaka, hosted by Zambian president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, and attended by Swapo and a delegation from the internal parties.

"It soon became evident that the South African delegation had no intention of negotiating a ceasefire in terms of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

"They simply repeated their outrageous demands that Cuban forces first withdraw from Angola, a demand which has been repeatedly rejected by the international community," he said. "Clearly, the South African delegation went to Lusaka with the objective of trying to sidestep the United Nations plan for achieving Namibia's independence."

He accused SA of "trying to hide behind the 'Multiparty Conference' and said Swapo had 'not been quite happy' with the way Dr Kaunda conducted the meeting.

In Luanda, Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, has promised an intensified struggle to put pressure on SA to agree to Namibian independence negotiations.

Mr Nujoma blamed the republic for the collapse of an all-party conference in Lusaka.

Mr Nujoma said he was ready to take part in new talks, but said SA must accept implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 "beginning with signing of a ceasefire."

Mr Nujoma called on the Republic to hold free elections in Namibia. He said that "South Africa's puppet parties" in the Territory would be roundly defeated in any such ballot.

He also condemned the presence of a joint South African-American military commission in the Territory as illegal. — Sapa-Reuter

## ACADEMICS LOOK AT POVERTY IN COUNTRY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 Mar 84 p 5

[Article by David Simon]

[Text] The conference of the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in Southern Africa, held at the University of Cape Town from 13-19 April, graphically illustrated the extent of poverty in the region.

Three hundred papers were presented by a remarkable range of local and overseas academics, religious and community figures, themselves victims of poverty.

In addition to studies of poverty in particular urban and rural areas, many papers focused on relocations, law, education public resource allocation, health, food and nutrition, water supply, fuel, housing, rural development, and industrial decentralisation.

Apart from the sheer extent of poverty, one of the dominant themes to emerge was the central role of South Africa's political system in perpetuating and indeed aggravating poverty.

This occurs through a myriad of legislation, and especially population removals in terms of Group Areas, 'black spot' clearance, the Coloured Labour Preference Policy in the Cape, and bantustan consolidation.

Discussion was not, however, limited to cataloguing the problems.

### Strategies

Much debate centered on possible strategies for alleviating the crisis, with delegates frequently disagreeing on the relative importance of short-term measures within the existing sociopolitical system, as opposed to long term strategies under a changing system.

Inevitably the conference was dominated by the situation inside South Africa, with only 10 papers covering other countries in the region. Two of these dealt with Namibia.

Using census and other fragmentary data, a Namibian, Mr Karsten von Kleist of Oxford University, suggested the extent of poverty in Namibia had declined markedly over the period 1938-1981.

Whereas virtually all black incomes in the Police Zone fell below the poverty line in 1939, this was true of only 35% males and 66% of females by 1981.

Poverty among Coloured people fell "quite dramatically," and was relatively low in urban areas by 1981.

Among whites it is now practically non-existent.

On the basis of some rather strong assumptions, he suggested 19% of people in the country as a whole were "very poor" and 66% "poor" in 1981.

These figures may actually have risen since then.

Mr Von Kleist's paper on 'Aspects of Poverty and Education in Namibia' also outlined some of the systematic and personal causes of poverty.

Discussing the role of education in improving productivity as a means to eliminate poverty, he suggested emphasis on productive skills (literacy, numeracy, work ethic, responsibility and judgment) and an initial target of Std 2 for rural schools so as to enable farmers to participate successfully in rural development schemes.

Std 6 would be the initial target in urban centres, to which gifted rural children could be sent until all schools were upgraded to at least that level.

#### Contemporary Poverty

A paper by Dr Simon of Leeds University concentrated exclusively on contemporary poverty in Windhoek.

Poverty was not, he said, only a question of income, but structural condition defined as unequal access to the bases for accumulating social power (i.e. productive assets, financial resources, social and political organisations, appropriate knowledge, information and skills, etc.).

This was illustrated with respect to overlapping problems of poor wages and employment conditions, housing, education, and health.

Despite the abolition of legislative apartheid since 1977, the socio-economic structure remained largely unaltered, and racial and sexual discrimination in employment was still widespread.

A small but growing Coloured and black middle-class had certainly enjoyed upward mobility, but working class wages had in some cases actually declined in real terms over recent years.

Forty-three percent black and 19% of Coloured employees in a sample firms in 1981 earned less than the Household Subsistence Level (HSL).

The figures did not drop significantly when transport and housing contributions were taken into account.

Sixty-nine percent of the black and 37% of the Coloured employees earned less than the Household Effective Level--the amount required for effective living in the long term, which is 50% higher than the HSL.

Below the HSL

A fair proportion of un- and semiskilled public sector workers also fell below the HSL.

The situation was largely explicable in terms of unchanged employee attitudes and by rising urban unemployment among people.

This was the result of recession, population growth, and migration induced by the drought, war and rural overcrowding in the north, and the lifting on influx control.

Conditions in smaller centres and rural areas were likely to be worse.

Relevant

Many other issues covered at the conference were also directly relevant to Namibia, such as the affordability of current state housing initiatives and the degree of real choice and participation provided in these 'self-help' schemes.

Nasboukour in Windhoek was represented at the conference and should benefit from these discussions.

CSO: 3400/998

## BRIEFS

**ROBBEN PRISONERS IN WINDHOEK**--Fifteen Namibian prisoners who had been serving sentences on South Africa's Robben Island were yesterday transferred to Windhoek Prison, a spokesman for the office of the Administrator General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, confirmed today. He could not say when they would be released but diplomatic sources expect the prisoners may be released today or tomorrow, on the eve of the Lusaka conference. The Multiparty Conference as well as other bodies, have called for the release of Namibian prisoners and detainees. The release of Namibia's most celebrated political prisoner, Mr Andimba Toivo ya Toivo, followed one of the calls by the MPC. But Mr ya Toivo himself said he was released against his wishes as he believed all his fellow prisoners should be released with him. The authorities have also said 54 of the internees or unofficial prisoners of war held at Mariental are to be released. SAPA reports the latest transfer of Namibian business brings to 21 the number still serving sentences in SA prisons for crimes against the security of the State. In March, the SA Minister of Justice, replying to a question in Parliament from Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party, said 36 prisoners were still in SA. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 May 84 p 3]

**HNP: BAN SWAPO NOW**--The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party in Namibia, Mr Sarel Becker, said today it was time SWAPO was banned because of its "organized terrorism." Commenting on Wednesday night's bomb blast in Windhoek's City Centre, Mr Becker said: "It was a miracle the bomb explosion caused only material damage and did not claim any lives. The explosion is without doubt the work of SWAPO terrorists. In other words, the bomb was planted by the hand that has been grasped by the Multiparty Conference and the Administrator General in their search for 'peace' which cannot bring peace." The explosion had come, Mr Becker said, shortly after the freeing of political prisoners. "The time has arrived for SWAPO to be declared an illegal organisation," Mr Becker stressed. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 May 84 p 1]

**CHURCH DENOUNCES SWAPO'S 'VIOLENCE'**--Pastor Hendrik Frederick, the head of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Namibia, says the church denounces any form of violence. According to a SWABC report, the pastor was reacting to last Wednesday's bomb blast in which two South Africans escaped with minor injuries. He had attended the Lusaka peace talks between SWAPO and the Multiparty Conference, under the auspices of SWAPO. The report said he denied membership of SWAPO, adding he did not associate himself with SWAPO's acts of terrorism.

He said he wanted to make it clear he had attended the talks at the invitation of SWAPO in his capacity of church leader, he did not have the impression that he had been part of the SWAPO delegation. SAPA [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 May 84 p 3]

POLICE CHIEF WARNING--People who committed acts of terror against the people of Namibia would have to suffer the full power of the security forces, the commissioner of the SWA Police Force, Major-General Dolf Gouws, said at the weekend. Gen Gouws said last Wednesday's bomb blast in Windhoek's City Centre --after the abortive Lusaka independence talks--had been an act of terror aimed at the people of the country and was not an attack on the territory's infrastructure. "I have taken note of evidence found by explosives experts at the scene of the terrorist attack, that the explosives and detonator used in the bomb were usually applied by SWAPO terrorists in sabotage," he said. In view of statements by SWAPO's leadership that the insurgency struggle would be intensified and brought to the doorsteps of the people of the territory, there was little doubt that SWAPO insurgents had planted the bomb.--SAPA [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 May 84 p 3]

POSSIBLE STUDENTS' STRIKE--A strike by students at the Khomasdal Training College was reported to THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER by an anonymous source. All was quiet when a reporter and photographer went to the College. Members of staff referred them to the Rector, Mr RH Burton. But Mr Burton first referred reporters to the Director of Education, and then said: "I don't know anything about it." [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 May 84 p 1]

ABIDJAN COULD BE VENUE--Abidjan--Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny yesterday met SWAPO leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, official sources said, fueling speculation Ivory Coast could host a followup to recent abortive talks on Namibian independence in Lusaka. The veteran Ivorian statesman said last week after meeting representatives of the Multiparty Conference and conferring earlier with Mr Nujoma, his country was ready to help find a lasting and peaceful solution to the problem. He did not say how he could help, but diplomatic sources said he had offered his country as a possible venue for fresh talks. Government sources have declined to comment on that possibility. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 May 84 p 1]

OUTLOOK FOR MPC DECLINING--The outlook for the MultiParty Conference (MPC) has declined further (AC Vol 25 No 8). The dispute within the Southwest African National Union (SWANU) has come into the open with secretary-general Nora Chase's denunciation of SWANU president Moses Katjuongwa for "slandering" other SWANU leaders and SWAPO. She has called for an extraordinary congress to decide on SWANU's continued participation in the MPC, and says the only alternative option is for SWANU to form an alliance with SWAPO. We understand that the basis of an agreement was thrashed out at Chase's meeting with SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma in Lusaka last year, and that it was finalised at the meeting between Chase, three other SWANU leaders and Nujoma this March. The alliance, which could eventually include the Damara Council and SWAPO-Democrats, will take the form of a prospective electoral pact rather than any outright merger. This would enable SWANU, whose membership is almost entirely

Herero/Coloured, to pitch for the Herero vote (SWAPO's weakest area) in an election. Following his return to Namibia, Herman (now Andimba) Toivo has ruled out any meeting with the MPC as pointless but has reiterated that SWAPO will talk to anyone genuinely working for Namibia's independence. [Excerpt] [London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 9, 25 Apr 84 pp 7-8]

BLACKS BARRED FROM TOILETS--On the night of the 30th ultimo at about 11pm we stopped in Keetmanshoop on route to South Africa for the short school holidays. After filling up and paying the R5.00 surcharge we were flabbergasted when the attendant told us that Blacks were debarred from using the toilet facilities. This happened at a certain service station in the vicinity of the Public Park and the Police Station. It is ironical that politicians should advocate that "apartheid" is disappearing but yet its decayed teeth and foul breath is still a threat at this certain garage in Keetmanshoop. I suggest the proprietor should spell out his policy plainly--put up huge boards saying Whites Only so that the unwitting black should not patronise his garage. [By John Wesley SNR] [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 5 May 84 p 40]

CSO: 3400/999



REACTIONS TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET REPORTED

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 14 May 84 pp 1, 24

[Article by Ndu Ughamadu, Jackson Imafidon and Arize Nwobu]

[Text] Experts in the various sectors of the Nigerian economy have reacted to the 1984 budget announced by the Head of the Federal Military Government, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, last week.

Some brokers at the Nigerian Stock Exchange have described the budget as "practical" and "realistic" adding that though the effect was going to be gradual, there was every hope of survival in the long run.

Speaking to the BUSINESS TIMES last week in Lagos, a top merchant banker said "it was a right decision to put a strict budget because it would make us live within our means."

The banker speculated that Nigeria's economic problem would be solved in about two years "if we adhere to the dictations of the budget."

However, the BUSINESS TIMES was told that one aspect of the budget that was likely to pose problems to bankers was the new interest rate as contained in the banking and monetary policy.

In the budget speech, the Head of State said: "The existing interest rate structure has been adjusted. The deposit and lending rates have been raised by between 1.5 and 2.0 percentage points."

The managing director of the Merchant Banking Corporation, Lagos, Mr Christian de Mailly Nesle asserted that the new interest rate would "affect bankers strictly."

The new rates he argued would disallow "wider spread of credit loans" because while there was an increase of the deposit and lending rates by 1.5 and 2.0 per cents, the maximum interest rate to be claimed from customers remained at 30 per cent."

Commenting on the restrictions imposed on external borrowing, he noted that it was not specific if the restriction was applicable to industries in private organisations.

According to him, should private organisations be included "projects will be halted as they will be unable to purchase machines and other capital equipment."

On the currency exchange the MBC boss said that it was going to "mop excess liquidity both within and outside the country."

The present situation he however remarked was "few money was chasing few goods."

The financial director of Glaxo Nigeria Limited, Mr J.K.O. Osinaike, said that with the abolition of compulsory advance deposit, manufacturers would now be faced with a new problem of having to fund their running capital to "wade through their problems."

He said that since local manufacturers would have to pay duty on imported raw materials, some business enterprises would find it cheaper and more encouraging to import finished medicinal preparations which were now duty free.

However, the secretary of the Nigerian Exporters Association, Mr S. Ogwah, said that this was the first budget to pay serious attention to the export potential of the country. He was optimistic that the future of would-be exporters and importers of the country's local products would be bright.

An industrial relations expert, Dr Tayo Fashoyin, in his reaction to the Incomes Policy aspect of 1984 budget, said that the continued reliance on "Income Policy guidelines" for a long time was irrelevant to the economy.

Dr Fashoyin, who is an associate professor of industrial relations and acting head of the department of industrial relations and personnel management, University of Lagos, said that Income Policy Guidelines in the country has been in operation for about eight years adding that "the longer it stays the more loopholes employers and employees would find in circumventing it."

Such circumvention include paying of overtimes, redefining the job content, etc.

CSO: 3400/1001

NNPC FIRES 19 OFFICIALS FOR CORRUPTION

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 8 May 84 p 3

[Text] Nineteen identified NNPC officials who are known to have colluded with smugglers at the Corporation's depots and refineries have had their appointments terminated or dismissed.

The Minister of Petroleum and Energy, Professor Tam David-West, revealed this in a special statement in Lagos reviewing progress made in the current battle against illegal bunkering and the smuggling of petroleum products across the country's borders.

He stated that the jetties used by the illegal bunkerers in Lagos area included Stephen Bjose jetty, Kirikiri, Ijora/NEPA jetty, Ebute-Metta Water Frontier and Marina Water Front.

In the Port-Harcourt zone, he said, the smugglers used Pennington jetty, marine Base, Borokiri jetty, Ogoloma cement jetty, K & K jetty and Iwofe jetty.

Besides, the smugglers similarly used Udu Bridge jetty and Uwaneyeri jetty, all in the Warri Zone.

Professor David-West warned that the National Task Force against illegalities in the petroleum industry was on a 24-hour alert and vigilance, stressing that all caught in the act would be duly tried by the Economic Sabotage Special Tribunal.

He recalled that in the past some unscrupulous individuals and companies obtained the products at NNPC depots, which were generously subsidised by Government, and later transported them to foreign countries where they were sold at international prices.

The Minister also pointed out that recently, 28 illegal drum filling depots were discovered in the Idimu area of Lagos, some of them along NNPC Pipeline Right of way.

He added that contrary to the speculation that the drums were being filled from pipeline taps, road trucks belonging to several licensed marketing companies were seen discharging their products into those drums.

CSO: 3400/1001

MEASURES SAID NEEDED TO PREVENT FLOODING AT BAR BEACH

Erosion Likely Soon

Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 25 May 84 pp 1, 13

[Article by Basil Okafor]

[Text] Flooding of the Lagos Bar Beach, as happened only last month, was not a total accident but an expected occurrence. It could occur a couple of times again, before 1984 is out, writes Captain Felix O. Egbo, a retired Nigerian master mariner.

Last April's incident was variously described as "storm surge" and "frick" weather disturbances by Professor Benjamin Akpati and Dr. A.C. Ibe, both of the Nigerian Institute of Oceanography and Marine Research, Victoria Island, Lagos.

But Captain Egbo disagrees, pointing out that such descriptions by both academics give the impression "that the incident was new and unexpected." The master mariner warns that similar floods could occur again on August 28 and 29, and also on September 25, 26 and 27.

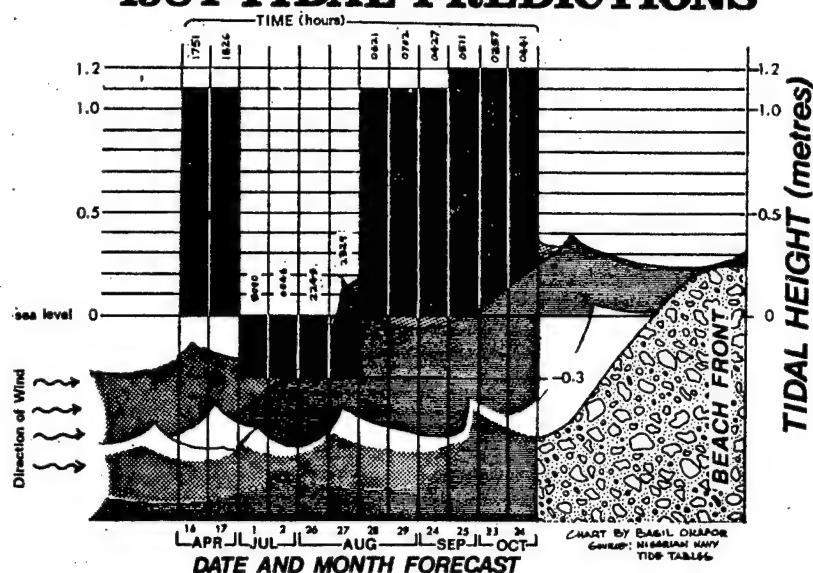
Mr Egbo quotes some of these dates as contained in this year's Nigerian Navy Tidal Predictions, during which high tides are expected. His caution is to prevent the Maroko or Victoria Island residents from returning home from work and finding most of their belongings afloat or damaged.

In order for an over-flow of the beach to occur, on-shore gales or winds have to blow simultaneously as when high tides of upwards of above 1 metre occur. The high tide of last April 17 occurred at 1828 hours (6.28 p.m.) when the tides rose to 1 metre as forecast by the Tide Tables.

Storm

Last Wednesday barely a month after the last disaster at the beach, a storm gathered at the same beach just before midday, followed by a heavy downpour. But luckily there was no incident because tidal heights as forecast by the Tidal Tables stood at 0.0 metre (sea level) for 1118 hours, about when a storm that lasted for hours broke, narrowly missing a 1.0 metre mark for 1758 hours.

## 1984 TIDAL PREDICTIONS



High tides are caused by earth movements and the positions of the moon and sun in relation to the earth. And high tides could attain disaster heights of 1.5 metres, but rarely. Sometimes, too, they go below sea level, down to  $-0.45$  metre.

Fergus Wood, a US National Ocean Survey scientist, forecast 1974's high tides of January 8 and February 7, respectively. That year's extreme high tides were caused by the sun, earth and moon, aligning themselves in an almost straight line and exerting excessive gravitational pull on the earth's surface, with the moon's proximity to earth.

That phenomenon is described in scientific parlance as "syzygy" and causes all liquids on earth to rise upwards. As man is 80 percent water, this situation also affects man and even animals and plants, causing body liquids to rise upwards and jam the head region.

The situation manifests itself variously in different individuals, depending on each body's physiological and chemical make-up. Symptoms like increased human aggression and restlessness and, in extreme cases, lunacy, have been recorded (the condition from which the word lunatic, itself, is derived).

### Lunacy

At such times, the accident-prone, alcoholics, drugs addicts and the criminally inclined, become mentally unstable and such activities as driving become dangerous. This is also a period when mystics such as islamic Sufis, who are familiar with weather charts, fast, to reduce the liquid contents of the body.

Dr. Arnold Lieber, a Miami psychiatrist once reported that on occasion, his patients who include a number of manic-depressives contact him "at the same time." This phenomenon of patients reporting together during the same periods,

concludes Dr. Lieber, must have to do with "atmospheric perturbation. Most likely it is lunar-related."

In the United States, much of which is weather-hazard area like the Lagos Bar Beach, weather forecasts are taken most seriously and residents are usually warned of catastrophies well on hand, through the mass media.

#### Solution Suggested

Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 25 May 84 pp 12, 13, 21

[Article by Captain Felix O. Egbo]

[Text] The Atlantic Ocean fronts the Bar Beach at Victoria Island, Lagos, where some major establishments that affect the nation's economy are situated. Apart from that, the Bar Beach has for many years been a favourite area for various persons and purposes. But the place has also been sometimes troubled by devastating waves, resulting in floods, especially during the rainy season when strong winds cause heavy breakers, (i.e. heavy ocean waves) to form.

Following the gale in April which has been variously described as "storm surge" and "frick" weather disturbance, the impression has been given that the incident was new and unexpected. But we have had experience that could have warned us about the recent flooding of Victoria Island.

To substantiate this fact, the writer here, examines what precipitated the eve events and how they can be anticipated. It seems that the present solutionists have only relied on facts which have little or no bearing on the actual facts that are before them. Salvation can result from the application of simple rules and remedies. Some are given herein.

Many may not recall or know that the forces at play at Victoria island were largely identified before April 17, 1984, when Victoria Island was heavily flooded and a storm broke through the Bar Beach.

My renewed interest in the Bar Beach matter was aroused by the following account. In THE GUARDIAN, edition of April 19, 1984, Mr Ben Akpati, a professor of the Nigerian Institute of Oceanography and Marine Research was reported to have said that the Bar Beach was "one of the fastest eroding beaches in the world close to about 30 metres a year."

What baffled me and therefore prompted this write-up is that another academician at the Institute of Oceanography and Marine Research, Victoria Island, spoke differently on the matter.

In the NATIONAL CONCORD of April 30, 1984, Dr. A.C. Ibe's "frick" theory was reported. He gave a figure of 69 metres as the erosion at the Bar Beach between September 1981 and November 1982.

This rate of erosion at the beach works out to be about 59 metres a year. One becomes intrigued when one recalls that another of our eminent professors has given us his observed and deduced rates of erosion at the Bar Beach.

I recommend for the reading pleasure of the public, the SUNDAY TIMES edition of September 9 and 16 1979 and the paper's editions of October 7 and 14, 1979. The exercise begins with Professor Sanya Onabamiro's, "The Shrinking Victoria Island." In that essay he mentioned two other professors at Ibadan, they being Dr. J.E. Webb and Prof. J.C. Pugh, both of whom made valuable statements on the Bar Beach issue.

For the sake of brevity, I quote a few of Prof. Onabamiro's statements which were based on Geomorphology and personal observations.

According to him, the Lagos sea shore has not always been where it is today. About 25,000 years ago; the sea shore was about 30 kilometres further inland. As the crow flies, it means that the Bar Beach was near the Portland Cement Works at Ewekoro, Ogun State, at that time. In fact, what Prof. Onabamiro is saying is that accretion of land took place and it extended well to seaward of its present position. The situation then reversed into erosion as at now. Have the oceanographers researched to that extent?

On the aspect of deduced rate of erosion at the beach, Professor Onabamiro had access to "old government records, copies of some 19th century government gazettes, some old maps of Lagos and, in particular, the text of a brilliant lecture delivered in December 1959, by Dr. J.E. Webb, Professor Zoology at Ibadan."

From these, he reported that "from 1900 to 1956, Victoria Island was known to have lost eight kilometres of land to the sea, and presumably in the succeeding 30 years it had shrunk at a comparable rate." That rate of erosion averages 143 metres a year until 1986.

On the other hand, Dr. Ibe only reportedly stated that "more than 1.5 kilometres of the beach had been lost to erosion in some sections of our coast." But hold your breath as Prof. Onabamiro gives the actual observed rate of erosion at the beach. He became more interested in knowing more about what is happening to Victoria Island "in October 1977 when I left Ogoja and came to Lagos."

# TIDAL FORECASTS, AUG – NOV, 1984.

## HIGHEST TIDES

MONTH	DATE	TIME (Hrs.)	HT. (m)	MONTH	DATE	TIME (Hrs.)	HT. (m)
AUG	28	0621	1.1	AUG	29	0702	1.1
SEP	24	0427	1.1	SEP	25	0511	1.2
SEP	25	1722	1.1	SEP	26	0551	1.2
SEP	26	1805	1.1	SEP	27	0631	1.2
SEP	28	0709	1.1	OCT	22	0810	1.1
OCT	23	0357	1.2	OCT	24	0441	1.2
OCT	24	1706	1.1	OCT	25	0522	1.2
OCT	25	1753	1.1	OCT	26	0601	1.2
OCT	27	0638	1.1				

LOWEST TIDES

AUG	26	2249	-0.3
AUG	27	2329	-0.3

As a result of his interest, he observed that "in the first week of October 1977, at high tide, the tip of the waves reached a point 240 metres away from the front gates of the Federal Government Special Guest Houses.

In the first week of August, 1979, also at high tide, the tip of the waves had reached a spot only 205 metres away from the gates of the building." This works out to be 19 metres a year. Is it not appalling that our academicians have given us three different answers to a problem with each claiming to be right? Some persons might ask, "why worry, as long as the learned men have discovered that there is erosion at the beach"? To them, I say that even an illiterate layman knows that erosion is going on at the beach and that makes the problem more complex than the making of unproven statements, as Prof. Onabamiro only has justified.

Let us hear Prof. Onabamiro again. Some many years ago, Professor J.C. Pugh, former head of Department of Geography at Ibadan, stated that "pumping sand on to the eastern beach to counterbalance the sandy drift away" is the answer to the problem of loss due to longshore drift and that the sand should be won and pumped from the Lighthouse Beach. In which case, Dr. Ibe has not told us anything new on this aspect.

Realising also that Prof. Onabamiro recommended the acceptance of Professor Webb's recommendation that a new beach should be formed with the Victoria Island behind it, and yet no attention was paid to him, he will be right and proper to maintain and hold an attitude of "work and silence." But to cheer him up, let me recall that in 1892, Sir John Coode suggested the present solution of training moles at the Bar Beach at a cost of £1,000,000 (one million pounds) but nothing was done. Maybe, an expert emerged, for 16 years later, on June 8, 1908, Sir John Coode's idea materialised when the first stones were tipped into what is now eastern breakwaters. The entire operation took about 30 years to complete with rocks from Aro, near Abeokuta, Ogun State.

Let me now divert attention to other serious issues that were apparently neglected by the oceanographers. Did Dr Ibe hear echoes from the bosom of Victoria Island before or after the April "frick" weather disturbances? Why do I ask? It is because tides are the periodical oscillations of the ocean which are occasioned by the combined actions of the sun and moon.

Every January 1 of a year, the Nigerian Navy publishes Tide Tables for that year. The Tide Tables are for sale to the public. The tidal predictions therein are based on data obtained by a method of harmonic analysis and they are very close approximations of actual times and heights of tides. The predictions are based on normal astronomical conditions plus "average meteorological conditions including seasonal weather changes." The hydrographer of the Nigerian Navy then warns in the Tide Tables that "abnormal wind and pressure conditions can result in deviations from the predicted heights of tides. Let us now take a look at the following situation. The Nigerian Navy in their Tidal Predictions for Lagos Bar (same as Bar Beach) for the Year 1984 stated that the highest tides predicted for the first seven months of the year (i.e. to July ending) will occur as follows:--



1628 hours (i.e. 4.28 p.m.) on April 14, 1984.

1712 hours (i.e. 5.12 p.m.) on 15th April, 1984.

1751 hours (i.e. 5.51 p.m.) on 16th April, 1984 and 1828 hours (i.e. 6.28 p.m.) on 17th April, 1984. The heights of tides on the dates are given as 1.1 metres (3.6 feet).

Realising that in places in the Bight of Benin, of which Victoria Island is a part, that the elevation of the ground is scarcely 1.2 metres (4 feet)--the oceanographers should have seen the "frick" floods coming. They would easily have seen the "frick" storms coming by using simple instruments such as anemometer (for measuring the speed of wind and indicating the direction from which it is blowing) and a barometer (for measuring atmospheric pressure). With the two instruments, they would have known the characteristics of the rise or fall of the weather.

The atmospheric pressure at any time of everyday life affects us considerably. Because of this, in some countries such as Britain and the United States of America, short-range forecasts, which are those ranging from a few hours to about a few days, are provided as a public service. There, too, medium-range forecasts which are general outlooks for period covering a week or a month are also provided as a public service.

There are also long-range forecasts. Are the oceanographers saying that they did not know about the tidal predictions or that they did not have details of the atmospheric phenomena between April 14 and 17 1984?

Let me now tell the Oceanographers what the navy predicts, (a) The same high tides of 1.1 metres (3.6 feet) are forecast for August, 1984 as follows:--

0621 hours on 28th August, 1984 and 0702 hours on 29th August, 1984.

(b) The highest tides for this year at Lagos Bar (same as Bar Beach) are predicted to be 1.2 metres (4 feet) and will occur as follows:

0511 hours on 25th September, 1984.

0551 hours on 26th September, 1984, and 0631 hours on 27th September 1984.

Taking the above predictions into consideration and realising that, at Lagos, gales of about 75 km. per hour occur from April to June and gusts of 60 km per hour or more are frequent from July up to the end of October, what type of echoes do the oceanographers hope to hear?

There is no need to tell anyone that in the rainy season the seas are usually rough and the heights of waves could be 7.3 metres (24 feet), although these dangerous ones are rare. Can they not go the whole hog and set up a system of advising the residents of Victoria Island and Maroko about the probable combined effects of predicted tides and barometric tendencies? That will prevent someone from returning home from work and finding most of his belongings

afloat or damaged, a situation which he could have avoided by lifting those things from the ground before leaving home.

I do not approve of Dr Ibe's suggestions to construct "low floating permeable breakwaters or structure" or "to lay synthetic fabric mattresses filled with sands or stones along the most vulnerable beach" area. Furthermore, he recommends that a law against coast settlement should be enacted. Let us consider and emulate two situations like ours that have been successfully resolved.

Holland--the Netherlands--is a country that was deltaic and was subjected to the destructive of tides and waves. In "Dredge, Drain, Reclaim--The Art of a Nation" (200 pages), Dr. Johan Van Veen referred to the Dutch as "Masters of the Floods." He narrated the spade work they did, the dredges and the reclamation of the Zuider Zee which is "one of the greatest work ever carried out by man for the promotion of human welfare."

In the case of Zuider-Zee, the Dutch first made an enclosure dam (similar to a breakwater) which they completed in 1932 and then proceeded to reclaim the place. The Zuider Zee was a gulf with an area of about 5,000 square kilometres (2,000 sq. mls). Its area can best be appreciated when it is realised that it is, at least, the size of Lagos State.

The Dutch did not pump sand into an undemarcated North Sea area, in the manner that we have done at the Bar Beach for many years. Whilst they have the Zuider Zee to show for their effort, our efforts to reclaim the Bar Beach or even control its erosion problems were not permanent measures.

The second example is Japan, where the coast in many places is exposed to strong winds and wave action. In the Kobe City area, for example, there has been need to reclaim and protect land which has been used for industry. The area protected there is about 3 kilometres (2 miles) long and tetrapods were used. As a matter of fact, the use of tetrapods is widespread in Japan because the Japanese know their effectiveness.

Having watched the scene for some years, I feel that a breakwater must provide a complete enclosure remedy because it is:

- (a) to protect the coastline particularly the badly eroded area.
- (b) to enable reclamation of land and creation of space for recreation and worship.

Dr Ibe's temporary solution which requires many years of scientific studies "before any permanent solutions could be dreamt of" is most unnecessary. He will find in "Africa Pilot, Volume 1" "almost all the information required. Apart from that, the hydrographer of the Royal Navy can give information on nature of soil, ocean currents, depths, etc. on request. Why unnecessarily spend Naira in these days of austerity?

I expressed my opinion on the erosion problem at the Bar Beach in my article in the SUNDAY TIMES editions of October 7 and 14, 1979. I still hold the

view that protection of reclaimed land there should be done with tetrapods. They are usually three or four-legged unreinforced concrete blocks which have been used for the protection of hundreds of maritime structures. Tetrapod blocks can be made at the beach site and then taken to the positions where they are laid to calculated patterns that enable them to break the force of even strong waves.

The worst eroded area of the Bar Beach will, from a generous estimation, be 4 kilometres long and 3 kilometres wide, if the tetrapod breakwater follows the 5 fathoms (10 metres) contour line. Therefore the enclosed area to reclaim is about 12 sq. km, therefore being about 1/450th the area of Zuider Zee.

Having regard to the state of our finances, I recommend that the owners of property at Victoria Island should meet to discuss the protection of the beach with tetrapods, followed by its reclamation. Let me add that tetrapods were designed and made by Sotramer of Grenoble, France. I feel sure that the French Embassy will provide necessary contact or information on tetrapods if requested to do so.

CSO: 3400/1002

ANAMBRA STATE REPORTEDLY RETIRES 1,642 OFFICIALS

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 24 May 84 p 1

[Text] The Anambra State Government has retired 1,642 public officers serving in various establishments in the state.

In a statement in Enugu on Tuesday, Governor Alison Madueke said the measure was "in pursuance of the government's policy to prune down the State Public Service."

The officers affected include 929 persons found "unproductive and generally ineffective" in the discharge of their duties.

In this category, 454 officers are in the State Civil Service, 261 in post-primary educational institutions, 102 in boards and parastatals, while 112 are in the local governments.

The retired officers also include 456 public officers who have attained the statutory retirement age of 60 years but are still in the service.

The officers comprise 197 people in the State Civil Service, 118 in post-primary educational institutions, 96 in local governments and 45 in boards and parastatals.

The third category of retired public officers covers 257 people who have attained 59 years and above who are required to tender their retirement papers with immediate effect.

Of the number, 153 people are in the civil service, 56 in the boards and parastatals and 46 in the local governments.

Governor Madueke said that it had become necessary to retire the officers particularly in the light of the present financial constraints high-lighted in the budget.

He declared: "This administration is resolute in its determination to improve the effectiveness and performance of the State Public Service.

"In doing so, the government will, at all times, recognise ability, excellence, devotion to duty and productivity."

The governor said that the exercise would continue until the public service was trimmed to an acceptable size consistent with economic efficiency and good performance.

CSO: 3400/1001

# SOME ALIENS ELECT TO STAY DESPITE CUT IN BENEFITS

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 15 May 84 p 1

[Text] The slashing of the expatriate remittance from 50 percent to 25 percent which the Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari announced recently in the 1984 budget may force those expatriate who are not genuinely interested in the development of the country to leave.

Until recently, it was estimated by experts that Nigeria was spending about N495 million dollars annually for the expatriate remittances.

In Lagos, a Nigerian businessman and president of the Nigerian-American Chamber of Commerce, Chief Dotun Okubanjo has said that there is likely to be a "mild exodus or disenchantment with Nigeria by some expatriates, because they will always compare their take-home pay with other countries."

Before the budget, there has been a general call on the FMG to cause the number of expatriate quota in Nigerian industries and government to be reduced.

The argument was that many Nigerians are as qualified and competent as the expatriates recruited abroad, and that their employment here prevent our graduates from getting employment.

Our correspondents who spoke to some expatriates after the budget announcement said some of them were not happy, but nevertheless are helpless.

Another group of people who feel affected by the new cut include expatriate wives of Nigerians who because they have not yet qualified for Nigerian citizenship, are still treated as expatriates and what they used to send abroad for comfortable holidays are also considerably slashed.

However, some Ghanaians who have resident permits and are employed as expatriates say they are not prepared to go in spite of the cut.

## Worst Situation

One interjected: "Nigeria is passing through a hard period. We in Ghana experience worst situation. We should stay and contribute our quota in bringing the nation back to good health. If Nigeria succeeds, its success will

benefit other Africans. We are not white or Asians who spiritually or otherwise do not have sympathy with Africans."

But Mr Gamaliel Onosode, Chairman of the Federal Government Projects Review Committee and Chairman of Cadbury (Nigeria) Limited, said that there are serious implications of the reduction in expatriates home remittance from 50 percent to 25 percent.

Mr Onosode said: "If you are raising the non-Nigerian participation in large firm projects to 80 percent and at the same time saying they cannot remit home more than 25 percent of their pay, it does not become attractive anymore. It is like giving them something with the right hand and taking it with the left.

On the abolition of the compulsory advance deposit, Mr Onosode said it would only bring greater pressure on manufacturers to keep under-employed and redundant workers on the payroll.

He said that nothing in the budget suggested that raw materials would be more readily available, rather, he said, the streamlining of industries implied "that some industries would be allowed to die peacefully."

He said that the boost to the agricultural sector should absorb a lot of unemployed labour in the long run, there was very little that could be done to stem the unemployment rate.

According to Mr Onosode inspite of the measures in the budget, industries would continue to operate below capacity.

CSO: 3400/1001

## ADVANCE DEPOSITS ON GOODS TO BE IMPORTED ABOLISHED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 8 May 84 pp 1, 5

[Text] The compulsory advance deposits for imports, introduced two years ago by the defunct administration has been abolished.

The Head of State said last night that this was necessitated because all visible items of import had been put under specific import licence.

For the basic and business travel allowances, he said, "the status quo maintains." The peg on basic travel allowance at N100 also remains along with other foreign exchange control measures introduced early this year.

Gen Buhari also announced that henceforth, expatriate workers would remit only 25 percent of their net income to their various home countries as against 50 percent formerly allowed.

Gen. Buhari had earlier stated that during the 1983 fiscal year, the nation's foreign exchange receipts totaled N8.45 billion, while the actual amount of goods and services imported into the country was N10.921 billion.

As a result, he said, the year ended with an overall balance of payments deficit of N2,471 billion, and the nation's external reserves stood at N819.4 million.

This year, however, the Head of State stated that the country's total foreign receipts would be about N8.796 billion in foreign exchange, out of which N8 billion has been allocated for importation of goods and services as well as debt servicing obligations.

External reserve position by end of the year has been estimated to increase to N1.21 billion.

On external finance, the nation's external indebtedness as at the end of March was put as N8.30 billion. The total commitment being N17.46 billion, out of which N9.80 billion has been shed off; and repayments totalling N1.50 billion made by the Federal Government.

The Federal Government, it was further stated, had a total drawing less repayment of N.31 billion, while state governmentst and at N2.98 billion.



The Head of State announced the abrogation of further external borrowing by any state government, adding that nothing less than N2.50 billion for principal and interest repayment would be needed yearly "to service our existing loans" between now and 1986.

Negotiations with the IMF and the World Bank, he said, would be continued in earnest "in the hope that a mutually satisfactory compromise on the remaining issues can be reached eventually."

But he warned: "Whether or not we are able to reach a complete agreement with the IMF, this country will have to rely more on its own efforts and resources to improve our economic situation. Nigerians must be ready to make sacrifices."

CSO: 3400/1002

NIGERIA

BUHARI: FOOD CANNOT BE EXPORTED NOW

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 25 May 84 p 1

[Article by Aliu Zubair]

[Text] Nigeria could not afford to allow food and other essential commodities to be taken out of the country in her present economic situation.

This home truth was made known by the Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, when he exchanged views with a member of Niger Republic Supreme Military Council, Major Tandja Mamudu, in Lagos on Wednesday.

Major Mamudu had brought a special message from President Seyni Kountche to General Buhari at the Dodan Barracks.

A Federal Military Government committee would look into the possibility of establishing "corridors of trade" along the borders of the countries where organised trading could take place with banking facilities.

Control

General Buhari told Major Mamudu that the Federal Government was considering ways of controlling and regulating trade between Nigeria and her neighbours.

Earlier, Major Mamudu, who is also the governor of the Tahona Province in Niger Republic, expressed his country's concern over the closure of its borders with Nigeria.

CSO: 3400/1002

## NIGERIA

### BIG DROP NOTED IN PRICES OF FOOD, DAILY NECESSITIES

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 8 May 84 p 8

[Text] Housewives who, a few weeks ago, sulked nagged and strained themselves, because of the difficulty in managing the food money for the many mouths in the family are now beginning to be cheerful again.

Yesterday, when our reporters went into the markets and visited some local shops on the first day of the end of the currency exercise, they observed that prices of many goods and essential commodities have sharply dropped.

Garri which is the staple food of millions of Nigerians that sold at three cups for N2 by last week is now six cups for N1. A bottle of palm oil was N5 during the exchange but is now N2.50. A loaf of bread that sold for N1.50 is now 80k. A cup of rice sold at N1.50 is now 70k. A cup of beans at N1 is now 60k.

The 12 days of the exercise saw beer drinkers a bit moody as the price of a bottle of beer rose from N1 to N3. Now the price is back to the normal N1 but customers have not begun to come as before.

One bartender told our men: "The naira is hard to come by now and it appears people are beginning to be conscious of how they spend it. They want to eat before they drink."

Our reporters said many people who deposited their money in the banks got only receipts and no exchange of the naira, and the fact that not too many people have got the new naira notes has helped to affect prices, as those who have goods must sell at reasonable prices to get the new naira.

Although business has returned to normal and all is now calm, but our men did not find the hustle and bustle that were the common features of the market a few weeks ago.

But it was at the eating houses that our men did not find any change. Before the exercise a plate of garri with two small pieces of meat sold at N1 but jumped to N1.50 a plate in the last two weeks.

A woman who owned one of such eating houses told our men: "We don't intend to cut down the price. There are people who do not cook in their houses and they must eat our food, not minding the rise in cost."

Our reporters said, market prices affected primarily locally produced goods, but the imported goods did not show any remarkable change in prices.

At Onitsha, Awka, Abakaliki, Nsukka, for example, the citizenry is apparently relieved by the abundance of food crops at almost their pre-naira-exchange rates and at the sharp drop in prices soon after the currency exercise.

Nwene Ujam, a 45-year-old mother who walks about ten kilometres to sell yams at Enugu told the DAILY STAR that: "By last week the only denomination I accepted was N10, so you either bought yams worth that amount or no sales because I was duped with the new N1 note which somebody paid for a basket of yams worth (old) N20.

"Now there is no fear of confusion and my customers have been buying with ease."

Random reports from other parts of the state confirm that normal commercial life has returned fully as though no currency took place.

CSO: 3400/1001

## UNIVERSITIES CLOSE AS STUDENTS BOYCOTT CLASSES

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 10 May 84 p 8

[Text] Students of the University of Lagos packed out of their Akoka Campus on Tuesday as a result of the boycott of lectures they embarked upon since May 3.

Some of the students said that they had to leave because "the cafeteria has stopped operation since last Monday."

The gates of the university closed were open to traffic and students moved about freely without any hindrance from about 50 armed anti-riot policemen stationed at the gates.

None of the university authority could be reached for comments, but some students said the length of the boycott might depend on the details of the revised 1984 budget which the Minister of Finance, Dr Onaolapo Soley, gave on Tuesday.

The National Association of Nigerian Students had, on May 3, ordered the students in all the nation's institutions of higher learning to embark on a boycott of lectures to back up their demand that the Federal Government should abolish the payment of fees in schools.

The University of Calabar has also been closed down and all the students ordered to vacate the campus, the registrar of the institution, Mr Onofiok Ufot, said in a statement.

He said that the senate of the university ordered the closure "to forestall any unpleasant development."

The registrar said that the university authorities had monitored students' reaction to the senate's decision ordering them to resume normal lectures on Monday and had evidence that there were plans to disrupt lectures.

Students of the institution had, on May 3, embarked on an indefinite boycott of lectures in compliance with the directive of the National Association of Nigerian Students which the government said it did not recognise.

In Kano, the Military Governor, Air Commodore Hamza Abdullahi, has said that the government would not tolerate any form of misbehaviour by students in the state.

Addressing the staff and students of Gumel Advanced Teachers' College, the governor said that he would close down any institution in which students engaged in acts of hooliganism.

Governor Abdullahi said that the country's present situation called for sober reflection by all Nigerians and urged the students to rededicate themselves to rebuilding the nation.

Earlier, the principal of the college, Malam Adamu Iliyasu, called for the upgrading of the institution to a degree-awarding one.

He said that the present students enrollment was 906 for the remedial and the Nigerian Certificate of Education courses.

The senate of the University of Port Harcourt has directed all students of the institution who did not want to attend lectures to vacate the campus.

The acting registrar of the university, Mr Emman Acheru, said in a circular to members of staff and students that the decision was reached at the end of the senate's extraordinary meeting to review the situation in which students had boycotted classes for four days.

He advised students who wished to continue with their lectures to register in their respective departments.

CSO: 3400/1001

NIGERIA

ACCOUNTS OF AJAOKUTA STEEL SAID NOT AUDITED SINCE 1979

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 May 84 p 16

[Text] Accounts of the multi-billion Naira Ajaokuta Steel complex had not been audited from its inception in 1979 to date, Minister of Mines, Power and Steel, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, said in Lagos.

Receiving the report of the four-man panel which probed allegations of financial mismanagement in the company, the minister said this lack of accountability was one of the major problems confronting the project.

He said a firm of external auditors had been hired to audit the accounts of the company.

Alhaji Rilwanu noted that the panel spent 90 days to compile its report instead of the 30 days given to it, but added that the delay must have been due to the volume of work.

He reminded the panel that government decided to investigate the steel complex because of the various allegations of fraud in the company.

The minister thanked the panel for a good job and said it was his belief that the report would go a long way to protect the future prosperity of the industry and assured that recommendations of the panel would be carefully studied with a view to implementing them.

Chairman of the panel, Mr J.B. Ajala, had told the minister that the report was completed only last Friday and explained that the panel's assignment was delayed because of the magnitude of work it had to carry out.

He said the former General Manager of the company, Mr Ezemanari was among those brought from Kirikiri Prison to testify before it.

CSO: 3400/1001

SURPLUS RICE IN 1987 PREDICTED

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 22 May 84 p 4

[Text] Rice, Nigeria's major staple food will be in abundant in the year 1987, the Minister of Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Development, Dr Bukar Shaib has assured.

Dr Shaib said he is confident that before the year 1987, Nigeria will phase out the importation of rice.

The 19 states of the federation and given the Federal Military emphasis and the priority now accorded agriculture by all the state governments, rice and other food stuffs will be abundant in the country before 1987. [as published]

The Federal Military Government, he said, has also examined the problem of the Nigerian Agricultural and Cooperative Bank (NACB) and has decided to advance the outstanding loans of N84.4 million, representing about 75% of the banks unpaid loans which the state governments were not in position to pay back.

He however stated that this amount will be deducted from the Statutory Allocations of the states concerned when their financial situation improves.

Dr Shaib urged the bank to endeavour to reach the poor peasant farmers who produce more than 95% of the nations food and agricultural raw materials.

He implored them to adopt the programme of on-lending to cooperative societies by state governments who guaranteed the loans.

Also in Kaduna, the chairman of the NACB board of directors, Group Captain Usman Jibrin (RTD) described agriculture as one of the priority areas of the bank has a vital role to play in financing the agricultural industry.

He stated that Nigerian Agricultural and Co-operative Bank, Limited was established in 1973 as an apex agricultural finance institution to provide credit support for agricultural development.

CSO: 3400/1005



## BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH CHAD--Nigeria and Chad have agreed to set up a commission on economic cooperation which would also prohibit any subversive activities originating from either of the two countries. A release issued yesterday in Abuja by Malam Wada Maida, Chief Press Secretary to the Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari at the end of the bilateral talks between the head of state, and the Chadian President, Mr Hissene Habre said the two countries had signed a communique re-affirming their willingness to extend their cooperation to different fields and to reinforce the good relationship between them through frequent contacts. The visit, the release said was within the framework of good neighbourliness. The two leaders discussed the political situation in Chad recounting the efforts made by both sides towards finding a solution to the Chadian conflict and agreed to continue to work towards achieving peace. They noted that in order to achieve peace in Chad, reconciliation among the various factions should be pursued vigorously. It also said Nigeria had agreed to allow passage for food and fuel aid to Chad. Those on the delegation at the talks included the Ministers of Defence, Major-General D.Y. Bali; External Affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari; Internal Affairs, Brigadier M. Magoro; Governor of Bororo State, Major General Abubakar Waziri, the General Officer Commanding the Second Mechanised Division, Brigadier Sani Abacha, and the Secretary to Government and Head of Service, Mr G.E. Longe. President Habre left for home yesterday. Major-General Buhari who has been in Abuja since last Wednesday is expected to return to Lagos this morning. [By Abdullahi Idris] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 May 84 p 1]

HEADMASTERS ARRESTED FOR FRAUD--Forty primary school headmasters in Kachia Local Government of Kaduna State have been arrested by the police for allegedly receiving salaries of ghost workers. Assistant Commissioner of Police, in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department, (CID), Alhaji Zakari Haliru, told newsmen in Kaduna yesterday the teachers allegedly made out fictitious names and collected the money between 1981 and now. He said about 32,000 Naira was recovered from the accused persons during police investigation. He said police were yet to estimate how much government had lost to the those workers. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 May 84 p 16]

SUGAR PRICE DOUBLES--The rate at which the price of sugar has been increasing in the last two weeks has become very difficult to be associated with the currency exchange exercise which ended on Sunday May 5, 1984. Two weeks ago a small packet of sugar was sold for 60k on a Saturday. Then on a Monday the price increased to 70k. On Saturday the same week the price went up to N1.

On Friday May 4 the price went up again to N1.20 kobo. Following the present trend it is likely that a small packet of sugar will cost N2 in the next few weeks if the situation is not halted. [By Roseline Umesi] [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 11 May 84 p 12]

UNEP PRAISES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM--Nigeria's programme of action to improve, protect and enhance the quality of its human environment has received ovation from delegates attending the current meeting of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) governing council in Nairobi. Works and Housing Minister Emmanuel Nsan, heading the Nigerian delegation to the meeting, had spelt out Nigeria's contributions to international efforts to combat desertification and the various environmental monitoring programmes, including the regional seas programme. Dr. Nsan informed the delegates that Nigeria had ratified the convention and the related protocol on the protection and development of the marine and coastal environment of West and Central Africa, and was looking forward to the first meeting of the contracting parties to bring the convention into force. He said that a campaign to arouse public awareness on the environment had started, explaining that the efforts included the organisation of seminars, workshops and symposia involving media practitioners, women societies and other groups. The Minister expressed Nigeria's support for UNEP's long-term programmes to combat desertification, and urged the Unbody to take a critical look at some of the programmes to determine which ones were feasible in the short term. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 25 May 84 p 9]

CSO: 3400/1002

# SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL POLICY OUTLINED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 8 May 84 p 16

[Article by Saliou Fatma Lo: "Region to Play Preponderant Role, Says Balla Moussa Daffe"]

[Text] A more systematic use and control of science and technology contributes to the faster development of countries from the standpoint of their cultural identity. This conviction has led the Government of Senegal to accord science and technology a privileged place in developmental plans as well as in the strategies that ensue from them. The constant, calculated upgradings of our research structures by the Government are also significant in this regard, having been raised from the level of a Bureau of Scientific and Technical Affairs in 1965 to that of a General Directorate of Scientific Research in 1973, of a Secretariat of State in 1979, then to that of a Ministry in 1983.

"This profound change in the status of these structures in less than 20 years is a glowing attestation to the Government's intent to put science and technology at the service of a harmonious growth on our part from within." These words were spoken by Dr Balla Moussa Daffe, minister of scientific and technical research, during the special meeting of the CRD [Regional Development Commission] dedicated to his department and held at the Government House in the presence of Governor Tidiane Ly, the prefects and the heads of regional services.

Discussing the Research Ministry's developmental objectives and strategies, Dr Balla Moussa Daffe spoke of the recent Interministerial Council meeting of 30 April, which set the priorities in this sector of activities. He defined his own ministry as "the privileged instrument for the making and implementing of national research policy. It has been entrusted with the mandate of carrying out many functions in this regard such as the planning and programming functions, and those related to its budgeting, management, promotion, instigation, coordination and implementation."

To attain this ambitious objective, priority sectors have been defined. Heading this list of priorities are the agricultural and agro-industrial, the medical and pharmaceutical, and the renewable energies sectors. In each of these sectors, the social and economic aspects are addressed on a par with the technical aspects.

Dr Daffe further indicated that activities are defined each by a set of guiding principles intended to serve as the frame of reference for programs and projects. He added that other programs have been outlined for the multi-disciplinary case requiring an integrated-activities approach.

#### Priorities

The minister of scientific and technical research then spoke of the supportive structures on which his policy rests. These consist of 11 national directorates and attached services. As for funding, he pointed out that budgetary appropriations under the 1983-1984 budget total 1.8 billion versus 900 million in 1979. However, foreign aid to our country contributes in very large measure to the implementation of our research activities. During the period 1978-1982, for example, Senegal received 24.5 billion francs and the total should exceed 4 billion annually over the next several years.

Turning to the outlook, Dr Daffe noted that Senegal's evolution is part of the continuum of profound transformations that are taking place throughout the world. Thus it is that Senegal has decided to take up the challenges of the 1980's and to participate in the post-industrial revolution by way of its creative abilities. "In keeping with these national objectives, our scientific research efforts have been intensified with a view to rapidly and effectively accessing the leading-edge technologies, such as data processing, telematics, remote sensing, biotechnology, nuclear technology, etc...

"In preparing for the future, this department will be intensifying its efforts to satisfy the priorities of the moment: Food and energy sufficiency, knowledge of our physical environment and natural ecosystems, health, education, training and information."

Earlier, Governor Tidiane Ly had situated Dr Duffe's visit in its intended context. In his view, the agricultural potential of the Sine-Saloum region has warranted the stepping up of research efforts in this sector, with the construction of a research center at Kaolack. As a matter of fact, in the revised 6th Plan, the multiregional projects involving the Sine-Saloum account for appropriations totaling 1.975 billion, or 42 percent of the national budget for agronomic, forestry and hydrobiological research.

Most of the research effort involved will be deployed in the cotton and agronomic areas, crop protection, the harvest of grains, and improvement of local varieties (Nioro seed-bearing farm).

In the industry and energy domains, a solar collector testing center has been installed at Diakhao, and prospections for peat have been carried out in Kaffrine, Kahone, Koutal and Ngathie. Popularization of the use of "ban ak suuf" ovens is an example of systems that can contribute to our energy-conservation efforts through better use of firewood.

"The revival of hydro-agricultural research at Baobolong, and of the Sine valley land improvement project, will contribute to increased gross domestic production, which presently is being severely affected by drought. Application of the new varietal chart concerning industrial crops, such as peanuts, will also help facilitate the attainment of our production goals." Governor Ly finds 55-437 disturbing to farmers and livestock breeders as well.

The general managers of the ISRA [expansion unknown], ITTA [expansion unknown], DIP [expansion unknown], Protection and [Technology] Transfer Systems, and Vegetation Protection System each talked on their respective services. Clearly, all of these organizations provide not insignificant support to the ministry's policy. Thus, pivotal region that it is, major technological changes cannot be carried out without extensively involving the Sine-Saloum. This is why four agencies are making of it their highest-priority undertaking: ISRA, ITTA, ORSTOM [(French) Overseas Scientific and Technical Research Office] and DIPT (Renewable Energies).

With the intervention of these organizations, the region finds itself the focal point of interest on the part of the Ministry of Scientific and Technical Research. In this regard, and from a farming standpoint, the Rural Environmental Protection and Technology Transfer Systems play a preponderant role there, as do the macroeconomic analysis and the farming and forestry production agencies.

Clearly, by way of its horizontal mission, the Scientific and Technical Research Ministry is the bearer of highly hopeful expectations. As a result, the discussions that followed the talks given by the various speakers gravitated around the "research-development" ratios needing beefing up, the Diakhao thermoelectric power generating plant, the PAPEM [Multiregional Experimental Base Stations] program, testing stations, 75-day early-season millet, the desalting of "tannes" [reference is unclear], the new varietal chart and, above all, the need to set up a regional bureau of scientific and technical research.

Bringing the proceedings to a close, Dr Daffe stated that, while not yet having attained its cruising speed, Senegal is on the right road to its own development. He appealed to each and everyone to also take the same road, saying that this will enable us to close the gap that separates us from the industrialized countries. "This, after all, is what will bring to bear on our research effort its trans-sectoral potential."

In conclusion, he expressed his deep satisfaction with his visit to Sine-Saloum, where the people know the situation we confront. "It is to their great credit that they will do everything in their power to ensure our attaining an endogenic development with respect to which the Sine-Saloum region will occupy a predominant place."

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CSO: 3419/668

# INCREASED PRC ASSISTANCE REPORTED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 15 May 84 p 18

[Article by Mbaye Dame Ndiaye]

[Text] His Excellency Lang Feng, ambassador of the PRC [People's Republic of China], has just completed a first-contact visit to the department of Rufisque, accompanied by members of his staff and by Messrs Assane Goumbele and Maleye Sene, respectively the principal private secretary and chief of protocol of the Presidency of the Dakar Municipal Council. During this visit conducted by Mr Ndiack Ba, the departmental prefect, attended by departmental heads of services, the Chinese delegation met the people of Deni-Diakhirate in the rural community of Sebikotane, and those of Niaga in the district of Sangalcam.

He was warmly welcomed everywhere by the people of these rural areas, who will be benefiting from Chinese cooperation in the agricultural sector. In Deni-Diakhirate, where a Chinese mission specializing in prospection and in drilling, has been installed for the past 10 years, Mr Abdoulaye Dieng, political attache, remarked: "The ambassador's visit is a vivid illustration of the exemplary cooperation that unites our two countries."

The significance of the visit to this hamlet of 600 inhabitants by the representative of the largest country on earth was moreover not lost on the peoples of the region, who are desirous of reaping the fruits of the already existing good relations. In this context, the building of small dams that will enable expansion of cattle-raising and truck-gardening activities, the locality's principal activities, would be deeply appreciated here, as it would also be at Niaga, another of the department's districts with similar problems. There too, having come into contact with members of the Chinese missions, and thereby gained a high regard for the know-how and appropriate techniques of the cooperation staff, the people were warmly receptive.

Mr Abou Sy, political official, gave this eloquent confirmation, saying: "China has already provided guidance to our course; you have done much for our district (we are consuming the Chinese turnip)... But in view of our

rural specificity and of your generous inclination in our regard, we will never cease soliciting the aid of your country." In his responses addressed to the populations of these localities (as he would also repeat later at Ker Kanni, a fief of the Lac Retba, where the Chinese delegation was invited to have "Chinese" tea. [as published]

Mr Lieng Feng, after thanking the dignitaries present, said: "This is the first time we have visited Senegalese villages. It makes us happy to be among you here in Senegal, a warm, spontaneous, hospitable, gracious people.. This stimulates us in our desire to strengthen the cooperation between our two countries."

Referring to the context of his visit, he said: "Our coming here has been to gain a better understanding of what needs to be done to come to the aid of the rural world and see how the Senegalese farmers would be inclined to react to the request of President Abdou Diouf."

Concluding his remarks, he expressed his desire to see a further strengthening of the friendship that unites Senegal and the PRC, then his best wishes for a good winter season with excellent economic yields.

Previously, Mr Ndiack Ba had, for his part and through his high-level representatives, expressed his thanks to all the Chinese people and their leaders. We also note that, during its trip, the Chinese mission showed particular interest in seeing the aero-solar power generating plant at Niaga.

The officials in the different districts unfailingly reiterated their support of President Abdou Diouf and of Mr Mar Diouf, secretary general of the 6th Coordination, as well as their thanks to Mr Ibrahima Kone, governor of the region, and Mr Ndiack Ba.

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CS0: 3419/668



POLITICAL LEADERS ASSESS INDIAN COUNCIL PERFORMANCE

Solidarity Chairman

Durban POST NATAL in English 16-19 May 84 p 10

[Article by Pat Poovaligam, chairman, Solidarity: "Nothing but Frustration..."]

[Text]

WHEN the first nominated South African Indian Council was announced, the reaction was largely derisory.

Several excellent persons, including Mr Jack Naidoo and Dr Birbal Rambiritch and Mr YS Chinsamy, accepted nomination. But they found nothing but frustration.

Later, Mr P R Pather staked his well-established reputation upon the SAIC, but he died before he could create any real impact. Mr A M Rajab followed, and was able to use the SAIC quite effectively in many ways. In this he was hugely assisted by the then Mr J N Reddy, Mr A M Moolla, and Dr M E Sultan.

If the first 'result' — that of abolishing the 25 cent permit charge for inter-border travel in SA by Indians — was a great joke, the SAIC did follow that up with the removal of the ridiculous 'inter-provincial barriers'.

I am happy to acknowledge this despite the fact that I declined repeated invitations to join the SAIC. I saw the SAIC as a dead-end street. Thus far could it go, but no farther.

Yet, as I say, the SAIC did have significant achievements to its credit and only the thoroughly dishonest will deny that.

The SAIC was not able to prevent the White Death called Group Areas from devastating Indian trading

rights in the Transvaal. But it did fight for and it got alternative sites where Indian traders by hard work re-established themselves.

In housing, the Sultan-Rajab-Moolla-Reddy team managed to get several hundred million allocated for Indian development. A M Rajab and J N Reddy deserve most of the credit for the phenomenal progress in Indian education, especially in the provision of schools.

The Moolla-Rajab-Reddy trio in the SAIC were largely responsible with Dr Alec Solomon of the M L Technikon to get that Institute to train Indians as technicians and technologists.

Then I have not the slightest doubt that it was the combination of A M Moolla-JN Reddy-AM Rajab leadership in the SAIC that saved Park Rynie for Indians, that prevented Stanger from being carved up, and rescued Umzinto, retained Marburg, got some progress in Ladysmith and in Estcourt, and above all saved the Grey Street complex from covetous white vultures.

In terms of political rights, the SAIC was dead-end but by using it effectively, Indian leaders did manage to get some results for our community. That must be acknowledged.

Sadly, insofar as the SAIC is concerned, the past two years have been one of degradation.

*(Solidarity will be contesting elections for the House of Delegates.)*

Natal Indian Congress President

Durban POST NATAL in English 16-19 May 84 p 10

[Article by George Sewpersad, president, National Indian Congress: "Uselessness Demonstrated"]

[Text]

THE way for the SAIC was paved in the early sixties by the banning of most political organisations and the imprisonment and banning of most of the leaders of the Natal Indian Congress.

During the years of its existence it fulfilled its purpose by being totally obedient to the Government and by failing to do anything useful.

The creation of the SAIC was an insult to the dignity and humanity of the oppressed people. Because of our long history of struggle for justice, the majority of our people had no hesitation in rejecting the SAIC and regarding it with total disdain and contempt.

It was a blow to the community when some people, without any previous involvement in political struggle, took part in this institution

and began to speak on behalf of the people. Since its creation there was no confidence in the SAIC by the people. This was clearly demonstrated in the 1981 elections.

The SAIC has played no role whatsoever in the struggles the community engaged in.

In the struggle against high rent and the high prices of homes in Chatsworth and Phoenix, the SAIC played no part.

During the nationwide school boycott of 1980, the students and the community demonstrated their total lack of confidence in the SAIC; thousands of students throughout the country demonstrated their opposition to injustice. The SAIC

played no part in this struggle.

In Cato Manor where the people are struggling for plots to be sold at prices which ordinary people can buy, the SAIC played no role.

In the educational sphere they have never co-operated with TASA which represents the teachers of South Africa. In fact they are rejected by TASA.

In a country where there is racial turmoil, the SAIC played no role in bringing about racial harmony. They have only sowed the seed of division and conflict. They were rejected by the United Democratic Front; the major non-racial political organisation in the country.

The uselessness of the SAIC was amply demonstrated by the fact that the people did not look to it for assistance; in fact the people were looking for ways and means to get rid of it.

*(The NIC has rejected participation in the new dispensation.)*

Democratic Party National Chairman

Durban POST NATAL in English 16-19 May 84 p 10

[Article by Ismail Patel, national chairman, Democratic Party: "They're Suffering From Mental Delusions"]

[Text]

THE SAIC was created by the Government when Indians were still not regarded as fully fledged South African citizens in spite of being here for nearly a century.

It definitely did not meet the political aspirations of the disenfranchised Indian community who had been peacefully agitating for a more equitable political system ever since Mahatma Gandhi first set his foot on our shores.

It was therefore greeted with mixed feelings by the community at large.

There were others, however, who mindful of the political reality prevailing at the time, decided to use the Council for two reasons namely:

- Creating for the first time a channel of communications with the Government to eradicate racism which had been institutionalised into our political, educational, economic, and social system.

- Using it as a means to bring about peaceful evolutionary political change in South Africa.

The proponents of the second school of thought have now been proven wrong.

While admittedly, there have been certain breakthroughs, they were generally parochial in nature. The greater issues which the council fought for — namely, the repeal of the Group Areas Act, the Asiatic Movement Act, disparity in pensions and our educational system, and so on — are still there.

The fundamentally flawed new tricameral parliament with its exclusion of 70% of South Africa's indigenous population coupled with unequal and limited power sharing for Indians was not what we had fought for.

Those who therefore talk of the "great volumes" achieved by the council are suffering from mental delusions. No mention is ever

made of the numerous motions debated in the council chambers which had come to nought.

Furthermore, the Council's controversial role in education has only served to alienate the general public from it.

In short, while the council may have served a purpose in keeping an open line of communication with the Government and other state bodies, it was in the main a failure.

*(The DP has been the official opposition group in the SAIC and has decided not to participate in the forthcoming election for the tricameral Parliament).*

#### National People's Party Chairman

Durban POST NATAL in English 16-19 May 84 p 10

[Article by Amichand Rajbansi, chairman, National People's Party: "Worth Will Be Realised"]

[Text]

THE success of the Indian Council must be determined by the conditions prevailing prior to 1964 when it was established as a non-statutory body and its achievements in respect of the amelioration of the conditions of the Indian people in the past twenty years.

The SAIC has brought relief for the community in respect of housing, education, welfare, employment, culture, travel, etc.

In the past two years, the SAIC obtained pledges from the Government to allocate about R280 million for housing for our people in the next four years and we have been looking at the future housing requirements for our people as at 2 000 A.D.

The reversals of many unjust decisions in respect of Group Areas have been the result of years of efforts on the part of the SAIC where many battles were fought with success before the Group Areas Board.

The lifting of the provincial barriers and the changing of the Government's policy decisions of not allowing Indians north of the Tugela, are some of the many achievements of the SAIC.

Where employment opportunities were available the SAIC was on the scene to negotiate housing for the people.

It has attended to the plight of the working class by negotiating more and better work opportunities. We have also brought relief for our many traders in respect of resettlement, prevention of evictions, etc. The opening up of Section 19 trading areas in many areas has been the result of the efforts of the SAIC.

In respect of education, the SAIC has been responsible for the opening up of promotion opportunities which were previously closed to Indian academics.

Platoon classes have vanished, Indian languages introduced, teacher training brought on a par with whites, a massive programme for the construction of technical and pre-vocational secondary schools have been arranged.

As a channel of communication with the Government on any matter it has been a useful organisation — be it visas for stranded Indian artists, a white wife of Indian medical men who face deportation, the eviction of traders or farmers, the evictions of tenants from homes, the closure of shops, the closure of areas, the refusal of a pension application, the removal of Indians from areas like Johannesburg or Clairwood.

Very soon the SAIC will be no more. The community will realise its worth only when it ceases to exist.

*(The NPP — the majority party in the Indian Council — will be participating in elections to the House of Delegates.)*

INDIAN ELECTION ACTIVITY REPORTED

Transvaal Indian Congress

Durban POST NATAL in English 9-12 May 84 p 3

[Excerpts]

THE Transvaal Indian Congress launched its first branch on Sunday at a meeting attended by about 250 delegates from religious, community, and student organisations from six townships on the East Rand.

The East Rand branch of the TIC, which was formed in Actonville, Benoni, is the first of a number of branches the organisation plans to establish before the elections, now scheduled for August 28.

The Indian townships which are represented on the branch are Actonville, Bakerton (Springs), Heidelberg, Germiston, Nigel, and Balfour.

Three former long-term Robben Island prisoners — Billy Nair, Lalloo Chiba, and Reggie Vandayar — were given standing ovations at the meeting.

President of the TIC, Dr Essop Jassat, urged Indian people to boycott the elections. He said Indian people in the Transvaal had already illustrated their rejection of

“dummy” institutions like the SAIC and management committees.

Joe Francis of Actonville was elected chairman of the 20-member East Rand branch executive, and Dr Vallabh Jaga and Dr Ismail Cachalia will serve as vice-chairmen. Firoz Cachalia was elected secretary.

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THE tricameral parliament will have far-reaching effects not only at national level but also at local level, and in view of the proposed changes, it is of great importance for everyone to take a greater interest in the affairs of the local community.

This was said by Lall Bisnath and Roopchand Bharosa, joint secretaries of the Allandale Ratepayers and Residents Association, in their annual report on Sunday.

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National People's Party

Durban POST NATAL in English 16-19 May 84 p 3

[Excerpts]

THE National People's Party would selfishly guard the interests of Indians in the new tricameral parliament, according to NPP leader Amichand Rajbansi.

Addressing an election meeting at the residence of the NPP's Merebank candidate Khedoo Lallo,

Mr Rajbansi said that by participating in the new system Indians were not alienating themselves from blacks. He referred to the on-going dialogue the NPP had maintained with the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

□□□

THE so-called reform presented by the new constitution was a backward step, according to veteran sports administrator Manicum Nadarajan "MN" Pather.

During his address at the annual dinner of Aurora Cricket Club in Pietermaritzburg on Saturday night, Mr Pather said that for years South Africa had been a democracy for whites and dictatorship for blacks.

"When the tricameral parliament takes power, it will still be in the hands of whites, with Indians and coloureds having to toe the line."

Mr Pather said many hurtful laws were still on the statute books and separate institutions still existed for the various race groups. The new parliament was an entrenchment of the racial separation, decreed by law, only this time it would receive the support of the coloured representatives and Indian delegates.

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A CALL for a boycott of the tricameral parliament was made this month in a bulletin issued by the African People's Democratic Union of South Africa.

The bulletin said when elections for the SAIC took place in 1981, "sellouts" crawled into the open, each claiming to be the spokesman of the people and urging the people to vote. The "Don't Vote" campaign resulted in 90 percent of the people abstaining from voting.

APDUSA called for a successful boycott of the elections so that people all over South Africa and the world were given clear proof that the candidates did not represent the people.

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THE National People's Party is now concentrating its activities on mobilising the youth, according to its national chairman Amichand Rajbansi.

Mr Rajbansi said: "We have held a series of discussions with groups of youths among whom are many university students who are interested in the constitutional developments. We even had a meeting in Merebank on Saturday night," he said.

Mr Rajbansi said the NPP was satisfied that they were well ahead of Solidarity.

BOTHA, REAGAN ACCUSED OF PLOTTING AGAINST AFRICA

London THE AFRICAN COMMUNIST in English No 97, 2nd quarter 1984 pp 5-10

[Editorial: "Botha and Reagan Plot Against Africa"]

[Text]

The violence and destabilisation which are escalating throughout Southern Africa flow directly from the Botha regime's policy of depriving the majority of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia of their right to national independence and democracy. The new constitution passed by South Africa's all-white Parliament last year and endorsed by the all-white referendum of November 2, 1983, totally excludes the African majority from participation in any of the legislative or executive bodies of the country. Botha has presented this new constitution to the world as a "reform", but because it in essence denies equality of rights and opportunities not only to Africans but also to the Coloureds and Indians who are offered only second-grade status in their segregated parliaments, it can do nothing to eliminate race and class conflict and bring peace to our strife-torn country. On the contrary. The new constitution is merely an extension of the policy of 'divide and rule' by which the racists have succeeded in maintaining their domination for over three centuries. The deprivation and oppression of the black majority (Africans, Coloureds and Indians) continues, and will continue to evoke opposition and resistance from all sections of the population, including democratic whites, until final liberation is achieved.

Likewise on Namibia South Africa continues with its policy of diktat. Its occupation of Namibia has been declared illegal by the International Court of Justice, yet it refuses to implement the resolutions of the United Nations with whom it has been in contention ever since the end of World War 2.

South Africa justifies its stance by claiming that it is being subjected to a "total onslaught" by the forces of international Communism. But it is not Russians and Cubans who are attacking the bastions of racism and imperialism in Southern Africa but the oppressed peoples of the area themselves, under the leadership of the ANC and SWAPO. No Russians or Cubans have been brought before any South African court charged with 'treason', 'terrorism', 'sabotage' or 'subversion' — only South Africans — Africans, Indians, Coloureds and Whites — fighting for freedom in the land of their birth. This is not to deny the support that the socialist countries and many others have given to the liberation movement, or the crucial part they play in the world-wide struggle against imperialism. But for Botha to suggest that South Africa is threatened with invasion by foreign forces is rubbish. No

Russians, Cubans, Angolans, Zimbabweans, Mozambicans, Batswana, Swazis, Zambians, Tanzanians or Basotho have ever crossed South Africa's borders with weapons in their hands aiming to destroy the South African regime. Yet South Africa has sent its forces into every neighbouring country and has armed, trained and directed bandit gangs aimed at destabilising and overthrowing the governments of the frontline states.

South Africa's justification in the past for its invasions of Angolan territory has been that it was engaged in 'hot pursuit' of SWAPO forces allegedly fleeing from Namibia. Last December's invasion, however, was ostensibly to pre-empt the 'annual' SWAPO infiltration from Angola by up to 1,000 members of PLAN, SWAPO's military wing, and General Constand Viljoen, the South African chief of staff, boasted that his forces had succeeded in destroying SWAPO's headquarters and the missile batteries protecting it. Viljoen also claimed to have knocked out 25 'Russian' tanks and to have captured enormous amounts of 'Russian' arms and ammunition. Having achieved their objective, the South African forces were now prepared to withdraw, he said.

The truth is something quite different. In a communication to the United Nations Secretary General dated December 31, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said South Africa had launched a full-scale invasion of his country with three motorised infantry brigades, four 140mm and 155mm artillery units, two battalions of paratroopers, 100 planes and helicopters, AML-90s, AML-60s and MX tanks. On January 1, 1984, Angola's Ministry of Defence commented:

"The illegal presence on Angolan territory of large quantities of (South African) war material and men has different objectives to those proclaimed by Pretoria. The truth of the matter is that the undeclared war inflicted on us is aimed not only at making it difficult to consolidate the revolutionary process under way, but at preventing the Angolan people from winning their complete independence, because their example would contaminate other states in the region, which might complicate the plans of international capital, Pretoria and its proteges to win back what they lost with the proclamation of the People's Republic of Angola on 11 November 1975".

SWAPO in a communique said it was impossible for the South Africans to have destroyed its headquarters because it had never existed. PLAN operated from within Namibia itself. In the area attacked by the South Africans "there was neither a single Namibian nor any SWAPO anti-aircraft batteries as claimed by Constand Viljoen". As President dos Santos pointed out, the victims of South Africa's aerial bombardment were civilians in a number of towns in southern Angola, especially Cuvelai, Mulondo, Cahama, Kassinga and Caiundo, more than 200 kilometres from the Namibian border. On January 2 the Angolan Defence Department said "the South African invaders have dropped bombs containing toxic substances on our troops and on the civilian population" — a charge which has also been levelled against South African-backed bandit forces operating in Mozambique.

World opinion, with the exception of the imperialists, was outraged by South Africa's infamous conduct. On January 6 the United Nations Security Council strongly condemned South Africa for its military strikes in Angola and demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South

African forces from Angolan territory. The resolution was passed by 12 votes to none — but with two abstentions, the United States and Britain. The Soviet news agency TASS had pointed out in a commentary on January 5 that South Africa “would have been unable to act so arrogantly and impudently if it had not felt the support and encouragement of Washington”, and here at the Security Council was the proof that TASS was right. To ram the point home and make South Africa understand that it would not be allowed to get away with it, the Soviet Union warned South Africa that its occupation of Angolan territory and support for the UNITA bandit gangs was unacceptable. The Botha regime should bear in mind that the USSR was committed to Angola by a treaty of friendship and co-operation and would give the Angolan Government all the support needed to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Under the influence of the Security Council rebuff, the Soviet warning, and the courageous defence of FAPLA which inflicted on the South Africans their greatest number of casualties in a single operation since hostilities commenced several years ago, South Africa eventually announced that its forces were being withdrawn. But this, too, was a lie. There was still a massive South African presence in southern Angola, and South Africa continued to provoke conflict inside Angola to cover up its refusal to grant independence to Namibia.

#### **Round of Talks**

There followed a period of intense diplomatic activity, in which South Africa was engaged in face to face negotiations with representatives of the Angolan government. In the same period South African and Mozambique government delegations met in talks on trade, tourism and ‘security’, while in Harare Premier Mugabe stated that Zimbabwe had had discussions on ‘security’ matters with South Africa. The US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, and other US officials were also involved in these negotiations.

The first outcome of all this was the announcement by Premier Botha in the South African Parliament at the end of January that, having received certain assurances from the United States, South Africa was beginning the withdrawal of its remaining forces from Angola and that this could lay the basis for a settlement in the region provided that none of the parties concerned attempted to “exploit the resulting situation”.

The nature of the assurances South Africa had received from the United States was not clear; nor is it clear whence the United States derives its authority to poke its nose into the affairs of the region altogether and give assurances about anything. What is clear, however, is that the United States and South Africa, relying on the use or threat of force, are attempting to impose on Southern Africa a settlement which will promote their interests at the expense of those of the liberation movements and the independent African countries. It is noteworthy that the stooge internal parties of Namibia were involved in the January negotiations but SWAPO was not. Furthermore neither Botha nor any of the stooges made any mention of their intention to implement UN Security Resolution 435 laying down the rules for the achievement of genuine independence for Namibia. On the contrary, the so-called Multi-Party Conference of stooge leaders told a Windhoek press conference, after their discussions with Botha and Crocker in Cape



Town, that they planned to draw up a constitutional framework for independence and were considering the formation of an interim government for Namibia. "There were strong signs yesterday that full South African promotional support was building up behind the MPC", reported the *Star* on February 1st. This way lies a repeat of the disastrous DTA experiment, ending in renewed conflict.

Whatever temporary balance may be struck between the contending forces in Southern Africa based on present realities of power, it should be clear that no lasting settlement can be achieved without the full involvement and co-operation of the ANC and SWAPO. The rhetoric of Botha and Crocker about the need for "peace and security" should not be allowed to obscure the long-term objectives of the parties involved.

The United States wants to ensure that Southern Africa and its natural, human and strategic resources are securely locked within the orbit of imperialism, and is using South Africa as a sub-agent for this purpose, just as it uses Israel in the Middle East. For its part, South Africa's involvement in Angola is aimed at more than the retention of control over Namibia, or even the reconquest of Angola. It was the former Premier Vorster who said, shortly after his accession to office in 1966:

"In many respects we have, with respect to much of Africa south of the Sahara, a responsibility which the United States has undertaken on a much larger scale with respect to the underdeveloped areas of the world as a whole".

And two years later he added the threat that "nothing is going to prevent us from becoming the leaders of Africa in every field".

This thinking — that it is South Africa's destiny to save Africa for the West — still underlies the Botha regime's foreign policy today, and ties in neatly with the aggressive policies of the Reagan administration. The US discharge of its "responsibility towards the underdeveloped areas of the world," as demonstrated by its invasion of Grenada, its support for fascist regimes and forces in Latin America, Africa and Asia, its presence and murderous sea and air bombardments in Lebanon — all this has the emphatic approval of the Botha regime, which attempts to discharge its "responsibilities towards Africa" in the American way. South Africa's approach to Africa, at home or abroad, is that of the bully and the blusterer — arrogant, domineering, racist and imperialist, determined to impose its solutions by force, irrespective of the wellbeing or wishes of the majority. The interests of the haves must be made to prevail over those of the have-nots, for the greater glory of white supremacy, the free enterprise system and international capital. Above all, South Africa needs a Western-dominated Africa to guarantee the survival of apartheid.

No matter how often Reagan and Thatcher proclaim their 'abhorrence' of apartheid, it is crystal clear today that South African strategies at home and abroad are co-ordinated with those of the west. Reagan's phrase 'constructive engagement' is a synonym for collaboration with apartheid in every vital sphere. The South African forces are equipped with western material and know-how. Reagan approves Botha's new constitution. South African and western intelligence services share their secrets. South Africa's military strategy is a carbon copy of that of Israel in the Middle East, and both serve western interests as well as their own.

Once again it is demonstrated that the fight against apartheid and the fight against imperialism and neo-colonialism are inextricably linked. For the

achievement of our objectives — the liberation of the oppressed peoples of South Africa, the independence of Namibia, the ending of South African aggression against the frontline states — we must join hands with the people of Angola, Grenada, Nicaragua, Lebanon and other countries fighting against the same enemy. We must become true internationalists, proletarian internationalists, and understand that the fight for national liberation and the fight for international liberation are one and the same fight. In this fight we have many allies and know we can rely on the support and strength of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. National and class struggle are products of the same system, capitalism, and will be ended when that system is replaced world-wide.

CSO: 3400/1050

## TRANSCAAL PROVINCIAL COUNCIL CRITICAL OF GOVERNMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 May 84 p 8

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

THE governing Nationalist Party yesterday reeled under a battering of criticism and accusations of shoddy government when the "no confidence" debate was held in the Transvaal Provincial Council.

Official Progressive Federal Party opposition and Conservative party MPC's both attacked the administration over a wide field, ranging from 'declining' standard of the province's roads to education, 'shilly-shallying' over equal opportunities for all races to hospital administration, General Sales Tax increase to reform plans.

In the debate, the leader of the PFP, Mr Douglas Gibson, slammed the administration on the "crisis" in English education in the province.

**Malalze**

He said there was a "serious malaise" in English education and that if the executive Member in Charge of Education, Mr Fanie Schoeman, failed to

do something about it he was either ignorant of it or not concerned.

The Government's "repressively" enforced policy of Christian National Education was a major reason for the crisis in English education and the authorities tended to "pooh, pooh" the crisis, blaming the English-speaking people themselves for the situation, he said.

The time had come when the situation must receive the closest attention because the situation was becoming desperate.

**Roads**

Mr Gibson also slammed the declining state of the province's roads network and said that although spending on roads had increased by nearly 275 percent over 12 years, in hard times the roads were getting less attention than ever before.

Spending was not keeping up with the inflation rate and the amount actually being spent on construction and maintenance was diminishing "at

a frightening rate".

The Province, he said, was also lagging in the Government's commitment to equal treatment and facilities for sick people of all races — and equal pay for staff.

**Hospitals**

There was a massive over-provision of beds for Whites in the province — more than 9 000 beds for a White population in the province of about 2,3 million and only 12 259 beds for a Black population of 5,4 million.

At the same time, salaries and wages paid to Black and Coloured nurses — from whom the same qualifications were required as Whites — were such that they were in fact "subsidising" the province to the tune of nearly 17 percent of their income.

The chairman of committees in the house, Nationalist MPC Mr Jackie Kruger, accused Mr Gibson of "racism" — and the opposition as a whole — of seizing on every possible negative facet of NP administration to use

as political ammunition.

**Opposition**

"Why is it we never hear from the Opposition about the good things — such as the peace initiative on our borders and overseas, the success of the fight against inflation; the Carlton Hotel summit?" asked Mr Kruger (Rissik).

The attacks were proof of a bankrupt Opposition. Every government needed a good Opposition — and it was hoped that the new constitutional differentiation would set up the groundwork of a proper and good Opposition.

If the English-speaking people were upset about the level of their children's education they should themselves do some soul-searching.

Mr Gibson was guilty of "racism" by trying to exploit the situation — and he ignored the fact that it was thanks to the Afrikaner teacher that the wheels of education kept on turning, in Black, as well as White, areas.

## TPA Squandered Cash for Roads, Says Gadd

THE Transvaal Provincial Roads Department was yesterday accused of "squandering and loosing" millions of rands desperately needed for roads development and maintenance.

Mr Alan Gadd, PFP member for Yeoville, said in the Provincial Council millions had "gone down the drain" due to the resiting of roads, losses in stores, poor control and other factors.

He cited examples of needless expenditure on roads planning and in particular, slammed the expenditure of nearly R1,7-million on projects which had been "temporarily suspended".

But, he said, one of the "most sickening" aspects of the administration was the failure of the province to claim monies totalling nearly R1,6-million owing to it from other State departments in the last year alone.

He said the province should ask itself why it was not getting its fair share of Government financial backing — when nearly 60 percent of all the country's ve-

hicles were registered in it.

"It is because the Transvaal has the reputation of being difficult — the province where conservatism started to build into the CP and the AWB.

"Or is it because our executive committee members are too weak to stand up for our rights?" he asked.

The MEC in charge of roads, Mr A J Botha, denied that roads in the province were in as serious a state as the opposition claimed.

Despite severe clampdowns on Government spending his department was largely succeeding in keeping the roads in as good a condition as ever.

The trouble was that many people underestimated the drought and other economic factors.

Attacks on the state of the province's roads were simply examples of the "political bankruptcy" of the opposition.

"There is no possibility that our roads are in danger of collapse," said Mr Botha.

## 'Red Arms Still Go to Angola

THE Transvaal provincial council was told that there was "good and responsible" information available that Russian military hardware was still flowing into Angola — in a deliberate defiance of the peace negotiations agreement.

Dr Servaas Latsky, Conservative Party leader in the council said he had good information from a very reliable American intelligence source that since the ceasefire, quantities of weapons had been landed in Angola from the Soviet Union.

These included 16 MiG 23 fighter aircraft a number of MI 23 gunships and certain types of artillery.

He demanded to know how the P W Botha Government could justify "playing Santa Claus" to neighbouring Black

states when the Republic itself was suffering economically.

It was incredible to see the ease with which Black states got money from South Africa and the time had come to turn the tap a bit tighter, he said.

Of the overseas promotion of the P W Botha Government he said "General Smuts also sought his recognition overseas — and he was rejected by the Afrikaner."

Of Mozambique, he said the country was only interested in using South Africa to save her when she was in dire trouble economically.

But once things improved Moscow would once again step in — with the ability to reactivate the African National Congress within 24 hours.

## CP: Government Has Lost Control of Economy

A CONSERVATIVE party frontbencher, Mr C B Schoeman (Nigel) spoke under a constant barrage of heckling and interjections when he said that the Government had lost all control of the economy.

At one stage the Chairman of the council, Mr B D T Boshoff, called for silence and told members of the Government benches; "you can heckle as much as you want to — but please not in a chorus."

Mr Schoeman said the facts of history showed it was the Conservative Party of today which was the "true" National Party.

"But why are we called racists if we stand simply and honestly for the very things the National party of old stood for?" he asked.

What had happened to the prosperity the government had promised after winning the referendum he wanted to know.

"There is no prosperity — only disaster" he said.

Inflation was running away and the Government had lost all grasp of the economy — "the world in fact now has less faith in South Africa than ever before because of the unrest and instability here," he said.

## English Education Suffering

THE Government was yesterday accused in a Provincial Council debate deliberately and systematically creating an educational atmosphere in which English education was suffering.

A PFP opposition spokesman on education, Mr Joel Mervis (Edenvale) described as "fiction" the often repeated

claims of the Nationalists that the English were themselves to blame for neglect in English education.

"The situation as it is now has, in fact, been schemed and planned by the Government, in the same atmosphere as its systematic indoctrination of Afrikaner youth," he said.

CSO: 3400/1027

CONSERVATION COMMITTEE REPORTS SERIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 May 84 p 12

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — A President's Council Committee investigating the state of Nature Conservation in South Africa has heard evidence of large-scale veld mismanagement, deforestation and irreversible damage to the Country's estuaries.

According to evidence before the President's Council planning committee 20 out of Natal's 73 estuaries have been irreversibly damaged by siltation caused by soil erosion.

The number of Fish species in the Province has diminished from about 20 to "one or two" in 50 years, the Committee adds in its report, tabled yesterday.

Quoting evidence received from Professor J Giliomee, of the Society for the Protection of the Environment, the committee says some estuaries in Natal that were three

metres deep 50 years ago are now only about 3 cm deep.

According to other witnesses, injudicious grazing practices, path and road construction and the establishment of tourist accommodation have resulted in apparently permanent damage to sensitive areas of the Drakensberg.

The report adds that over-exploitation of grazing by small stock has resulted in the conversion of 12 million hectares of grassveld into semi-desert shrubland.

In the Transvaal, 82 per cent of the Province's bushveld is currently subject to abnormal bush encroachment as a result of mismanagement.

Deforestation has taken place to such an extent in KwaZulu that the nearest firewood people in one village in the Homeland is an eight hour walk away.

Professor John Hanks,

of the University of Natal's Institute for Natural Resources, told the committee the depletion of firewood resources in rural areas had led to dried cattle dung being used for fuel.

As a result, about 20 million tons of fertiliser was lost to the African continent each year.

The committee also heard that natural grazing areas in Gazankulu were overstocked by about 40 percent and that the population growth rate in Venda, Lebowa and Gazankulu were near the highest in the world, leading to subsistence level agriculture and rapid depletion of natural resources. — Sapa.

## Proclaim More Marine Reserves, Say Report

CAPE TOWN. — Urgent attention should be paid to the proclamation of more marine conservation areas, the President's Council Planning Committee has recommended.

In its report on nature conservation, tabled yesterday, the committee also recommends the immediate banning of motor vehicles on either the entire coastal area of South Africa or on parts of it.

It says the need for the conservation of marine resources should be extended to the country's inland water ecosystems and estuaries.

"The committee is of the opinion that the recommendation for the

creation of a hierarchy of habitats off the coast of South Africa, ranging from totally preserved areas to multiple use areas, should be given serious attention, particularly because of the over-exploitation of resources, for example West Coast pelagic fish," the report says.

"At least some areas of the ocean front and associated sand dunes, if not the whole coastal area, should be closed to all non-official vehicular traffic and this should be done now, before the practice of using motorised transport in this highly sensitive zone becomes even more common," it adds. — Sapa.

## Planning Council Says Conservation View 'Meaningless'

CAPE TOWN — The view that 10 percent of a country's land surface should be set aside for conservation has been rejected by the Planning Committee of the President's Council.

In a report on nature conservation tabled yesterday, the committee says the figure, which has been recognised internationally until recently, is "meaningless".

"There are other more important indicators of the state of conservation

in a country than an arbitrary area percentage.

"These indicators have to do with the preservation of the various ecosystems present in the country, the number of the aims set out in the conservation policy that have been met, the range of conservation needs covered by the existing conservation areas, the degree of accessibility to the various communities etc," the report says.

If these criteria were satisfied, it did not matter

what percentage of a country's land surface was set aside for conservation.

About 4,5 percent of the Republic's land surface is currently devoted to official conservation.

But the report says that if privately-owned conserved land were included in calculations, the figure would be much higher.

According to the report, the internationally-recognised conservation body, the IUCN, has recently abandoned the 10 percent target.

## Conservation Areas Should be Inviolable--Council

CAPE TOWN. — Proclaimed nature conservation areas should be regarded as inviolable unless the survival of the nation is at stake, a Presidents' Council committee has said.

However, it also recommends the multiple use of land where conservation and other interests can be reconciled.

In its report on conservation, tabled yesterday, the council's planning committee says alternatives

to commercial, industrial or other incompatible uses of conservation areas should be considered. These alternatives should include importation.

"However, should all such efforts prove negative and the survival of the nation is at stake, nature conservation interests will have to become secondary."

The committee says there are many land uses that can be reconciled with the ideals of conservation.

"During its investigation the committee never encountered a situation or even a potential situation where a compromise (between conservation and other interests) seemed totally impossible," the report says.

### Impact

The committee also recommends that environmental impact studies be conducted in cases where major development schemes might have an influence on the environment but adds it is not in favour of legal enforcement of such studies.

"The scope of an environmental study is far too nebulous and its scientific objectivity subject to too much doubt for such a recommendation."

Other recommendations of the committee include:

- The Department of Environment Affairs should serve as the central policy-making, legislative and controlling authority in all conservation matters;

- The Council for the Environment should be expanded to include representatives of all Government departments involved in conservation;

- The National Parks Board should manage and administer conservation in all areas of national and international importance except mountain catchments, indigenous evergreen forests and driftsands, which should remain the responsibility of the Directorate of Forestry;

- Conservation legislation should be consolidated to form a broad policy for the country as a whole;

- The Council for the Environment should outline the objectives of the National Parks Board and define the term "national park" as well as terms denoting other categories of conservation area;

- The establishment of regional parks boards on the lines of the Natal Parks Board should be investigated;

- The Council for the Environment should compile a list of goals for a "national conservation effort";

- Conservation areas should be established in under-represented parts of the country such as the North-Western Cape, the North-Western Transvaal and North-Eastern Natal;

- Rights to conserve parts of private land should be obtained from owners as an alternative to outright purchase of such land by the state;

### Incentives

- Financial or other incentives should be introduced to encourage private land-owners to set aside part of their natural veld for conservation purposes;

- Urgent attention should be paid to the identification and proclamation of more marine conservation areas;

- Better co-ordination between nature conservation agencies should be effected;

- Regular consultation on nature conservation should be conducted with neighbouring states;

- Greater appreciation and awareness of conservation should be promoted, especially among the young;

- Urgent attention should be paid at the highest level of authority of implementation of the President's Council's recommendations on population control;

- The impact of holiday townships, share block schemes and similar developments in natural areas should be investigated;

- New measures for combating pollution should be considered;

- The private sector should be encouraged to provide accommodation on the borders of conservation areas or even within the large parks providing such ventures do not conflict with the aims of conservation;



BANK OFFICIAL FAVORS SLOW ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 May 84 p 27

[Text]

THE South African economy could not afford a revival just yet, the managing director of Trust Bank, Dr Chris van Wyk, told the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut congress in Durban yesterday.

The Government would have to continue "turning the screws" even though this would delay any sort of economic recovery, keep interest rates and tax pressure high, cause profits to fall further as well as result in more insolvencies and failures of small businesses, he said.

The small business often did not have sufficient buffers against high interest rates, price increases, falling turnover and strong competition often marked by price wars.

Those small businesses in the drought stricken areas were even harder hit because their traditional markets were being eroded by the increased

and faster depopulation of the rural areas.

However, one of the main reasons for small business failure was lack of management efficiency and skill, he said.

The director of the Advice Bureau of Small Business at Potchefstroom University, Mr P L Moolman, said the time to prepare for the coming economic upswing was now.

Businessmen who made use of this opportunity would be in a much more favourable position to profit from the expected upswing as well as to survive the present difficult period.

Mr Moolman noted that while businessmen tended to blame external and uncontrollable factors like the drought or the falling gold price for their failure, research had shown that 93 percent of all business success or failure depended on internal, controllable factors.

"Provided we are

Depreciation Not Favoured

DEPRECIATION of the rand could not act as a substitute for a sound monetary and fiscal policy, Dr Chris de Swardt, head of the Economics Department at the South African Reserve Bank, said.

An unfavourable balance of payments caused by foreign economic conditions had to be met with a policy which fitted domestic spending and imports to the prevailing conditions, he said.

Virtually no sector of the economy could escape

the effects of the exchange rate but while exporters would benefit from a depreciation in the value of the rand, importers did not, especially if they were not in a position to raise their domestic prices.

In addition, a depreciation usually went hand in hand with a higher rate of inflation and would also promote expansion of the economy.

It was clear therefore that exchange rates had to be seen as part of any general economic policy.

aware of the external factors, we can begin to use the internal environment to adapt to the demands of the external one," he said.

Experience had shown that the characteristics which distinguished the successful from the unsuccessful businessman was cash management, creative ability, initiative, inventiveness, originality and budget control.

It had also been shown that small businessmen who regularly made use of the help and advice of skilled outsiders had a 70 percent greater record of success than those who refused help.

He said the time had come to provide special financial help and advice to small businesses for difficult financial times as was done in countries like Canada, Belgium and the United Kingdom.

## Free Export Zones Urged

THE Government was called on to investigate the establishment of free export industrial zones in South Africa.

Dr D C J de Jongh of Gencor, said studies in semi-industrial countries undertaken by the Kriel Institute in West Germany had shown that an outward looking trading policy had proved successful whereas a policy of import control had to a large extent failed.

This was because import control encouraged a manufacturing sector which lost its dynamic growth because of a lack of foreign competition.

Countries like Columbia, Malaysia, Mexico, South Korea and the Republic of China had moved away from import control to an outward looking trading policy and as part of this had successfully in-

troduced export industrial areas free of controls.

This had resulted in increased foreign investment, especially in Taiwan and despite the costs of setting up such an area, the outcome was a net profit for the economy as a whole.

It was possible, Dr De Jongh said, for a country to move from an import control policy to a more outward looking policy without putting unbearable stress on the national economy.

However the timing and the methods of implementing such a policy would need careful attention from the public and private sectors.

In the meantime he recommended that the government undertake a cost-benefit analysis of the establishment of free export industrial zones.

CSO: 3400/1027

# SOWETO ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT NEARS COMPLETION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 May 84 p 17

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — All residents in Greater Soweto should have electricity from August this year, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said today.

He was giving details at his weekly Press conference in Cape Town of the massive electrification project undertaken in Soweto some years ago, and progress reports on other development schemes in the Black urban area.

Completion of street lighting and control systems would take place early in 1985, he said.

In Greater Soweto, 18 of the 24 contracts granted for electricity distribution systems and wiring of houses had been completed and the remaining six were at an advanced stage.

The contractors had already wired 91 800 of the 99 000 houses concerned, while work on 87 433 had been completed and accepted by local authorities although not all had yet been provided with electricity.

"Forty thousand residents of Greater Soweto are already using electricity and deposits are being

paid and connections made at the rate of about 6 000 per month," Dr Koornhof said.

Six hundred and thirty out of 955 sub-stations had already been switched on to provide wired houses with electricity and latest indications from the contractors were that all sub-stations would be switched on by the end of July.

"It is expected that all residents of Greater Soweto will be provided with electricity from August this year," the minister said.

Thirty-seven kilometres of 132 000 volt above ground lines and 5 000 km of underground cables had been laid and taken into operation.

So far about R177-million had been spent out of the approved R220-million.

## Housing

The electrification, housing and infrastructure projects being undertaken in Soweto meant it could be turned into a modern city with a population of 1,5 million compared to its present de facto population of one million, the chairman of the West Rand Develop-

ment Board, Mr John Knoetze, said yesterday.

The electrification scheme, which was nearing completion, meant an extra 22 000 houses could be built and according to modern town planning, a city to accommodate 1,5 million people could develop over the next five to 10 years, Mr Knoetze said.

Giving progress made in the provision of housing, Dr Koornhof said a total of 9 539 single units and 3 391 residential units had been completed during the past four years.

### **Progress**

Projects in progress or an advanced stage of planning involved a total of 1 978 flats and 8 239 residential units.

New areas to be developed involved 116 500 single units, 6 330 flats and 18 898 residential units.

Other figures given showed that 10 614 houses had been sold on the 99-year leasehold system in the area since the mass housing sale scheme started in July last year.

The West Rand Development Board had arranged for the financing of 2 500 loans, entailing

about R24-million, to Black individuals to improve or extend their present homes.

On the shebeen issue, Dr Koornhof pointed out that their so-called "legislation" was in fact an incorrect term which was leading to confusion.

### **Licences**

Many applications for provisional licences as a first step towards meeting requirements laid down by the Liquor Board for liquor licences had been received.

Eighty-six shebeens had been recommended for provisional licences and 26 of these had been granted so far.

The police had made it clear that shebeens were illegal until they obtained liquor licences.

Dr Koornhof said surveys had shown the number of shebeens in Soweto rose to as many as 3 500 in summer but that this number fluctuated by up to 50 percent over the seasons.

So far, there were three established Black liquor outlets in Soweto and of the 12 "dormant licences" (since the 1976 riots) 10 had already been privatised according to Government policy and one was already in operation.

FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 May 84 p 17

[Text]

SOUTH Africa recorded a favourable trade balance of R554,6-million for the first four months of

this year, according to preliminary statistics released in Pretoria yesterday by the Central Statistical Services office.

Exports for the first four months totalled R7 225,9-million, compared with R6 988,5-million for the corresponding period last year.

The country's total import figure for the first four months totalled R6 671,3-million, compared with R4 742,9-million for the same period last year.

The figures were adjusted largely to bring them into line with the requirements for the compilation of the country's balance of payments.

A breakdown of the figures shows that Europe

remained the major importer of South African goods during the first four months of this year, with exports to the Continent totalling R1 863,1-million.

This was followed by Asia, which imported goods totalling R846,2-million from the Republic. Exports to America fetched R665,8-million, while exports to Africa and Oceania realised R255,6-million and R61-million respectively.

Exports of other unclassified goods and balance of payments adjustments amounted in total to R3 524,3-million, while ships's and aircraft stores totalled R9,9-million.

Europe also remained the largest supplier of goods to South Africa during the first four months of this year, with the figure topping R2 836,8-million.

South Africa imported goods worth R1 258,8-million from America, while imports from Asia totalled R1 169,2-million.

Imports from Africa and Oceania amounted to R150,4-million and R57,9-million respectively.

Imports of other unclassified goods and balance of payments adjustments amounted to R1 198,2-million. —Sapa.

## AVAILABILITY OF SIMONSTOWN BASE ANNOUNCED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 May 84 p 5

[Text]

**BUENOS AIRES.** — South Africa could make the Simonstown Naval Base available to one or more countries capable of exercising "global responsibilities" for the defence of the South Atlantic and the Cape sea route, the South African Ambassador to Argentina, Mr F D Tothill, said last night.

Addressing a seminar at Belangro University, Mr Tothill said South Africa was in no position to police the Cape sea route "let alone our half of the South Atlantic."

"Our priorities are different, being more introspective perhaps than yours," he told the seminar.

"What we could do in defence of the Cape sea route or of the South Atlantic in general is to make the Simonstown Base available to a friendly country, or countries, capable of exercising global responsibilities."

Simonstown, a British naval base until 1955 when Britain gave notice

of withdrawal, was used by the Royal Navy until 1976.

Mr Tothill rejected speculation at the start of the Falklands war between Britain and Argentina over the disputed islands that Britain had asked South Africa for the use of Simonstown. South Africa had also never offered the base to Britain.

But Mr Tothill said: "I think that you will agree that Britain's task would have been both easier and less costly if Simonstown had been available to its fleet during the war."

"But South Africa was neutral during the war and there was no question of granting those facilities to a belligerent in a war to which we were not a party."

South Africa's policy of neutrality during the war had not been easy to arrive at and maintain, the ambassador said.

"The United Kingdom is South Africa's best trading partner, besides which there is a long tradition of . . . connection at the political level."

He said the South African Government had been put under "considerable pressure" to take the United Kingdom's side.

"The fact that it did not do so gave rise at the time to appreciation in Argentina and hostility in the United Kingdom, from which . . . we have not fully recovered to this day."

Referring to criticism about the use of Cape Town as a transit point for a British consortium building an airport on the Falklands, Mr Tothill said it would be a "futile gesture" to deprive the builders of the use of Cape Town.

"South Africa is not at war and there is no legislation that my Government can invoke to pre-

vent the construction consortium from using Cape Town."

South Africa was also party to the general agreement on tariffs and trade which "stipulates freedom of transit through the territories of the contracting parties."

"If the South African Government succumbed to the pressure in Argentina to 'do something' about the airport, it would be an entirely futile gesture because there is absolutely no way that South Africa could prevent its construction," the ambassador said. —Sapa.

CSO: 3400/1027

SA MEN CHARGED FOR ILLEGAL ARMS PROCUREMENT RETURN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 May 84 p 8

[Article by Rene Richards and Fred de Lange]

[Text]

**THE FOUR** South Africans held in Britain since March for alleged illegal arms procurement for the Republic, slipped back into South Africa yesterday morning.

Financial manager Mr Stephanus Johannes de Jager (49), managing director Mr William Randolph Meterlerkamp (41), both of Kempton Park, company director Mr Hendrik Jacobus Bo-

tha (49) of Verwoerdburg and a Pretoria engineer, Mr Jacobus Francois le Grange (38), were allowed to leave Britain on Tuesday night after an unprecedented decision by a British high court judge.

The men were arrested by British customs officials on March 31 and were later released on bail of R45 000 each but were not permitted to leave

Britain.

At this week's court hearing the South African Embassy who put up R175 000 bail last month guaranteed their return to Britain on June 24 for their next court appearance the following day.

Before leaving London, the men are reported to have said it was wonderful to be going home but on their arrival in South Africa they avoided Pressmen.

Mr de Jager said from his Nimrod Park home late yesterday afternoon that he was not prepared to talk to anybody and he would not be posing for any photographs.

All efforts to contact the other men failed and it was later reported they had all gone into hiding.

The Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria refused to comment on the release of the men or their links with the South African Government.

A spokesman for the Department said the men were considered private citizens and the aid given to them in Britain after their arrest was considered part of the Embassy's function.

The Department also

pointed out in a statement in Cape Town it would be impossible for the men to make any comment to the media at this stage as the case was sub judice.

The four men are accused of exporting magnetrons, which can be used in anti-missile systems, and high pressure gas cylinders.

Committal proceedings, which are not expected to begin until July or August, will determine whether the men have a case to answer and whether they should go to trial at a criminal court.

Four British businessmen in the case are also on bail.

HOMELANDS' 'CONSOLIDATION' NEARS COMPLETION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 17 May 84 p 5

[Text]

**THE consolidation of the homelands, with the exception of KwaZulu, is virtually complete, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, has announced.**

And apart from 800 000 ha, the Government has almost met the 1936 undertaking to give blacks an additional 6,2-million ha.

All the remaining land except four farms was earmarked for KwaZulu.

The consolidation process of "the formation of national states" had meant the removal for "ideological reasons" of 456 860 people.

Dr Koornhof said he could not say how many more people had to be moved to finalise the consolidation process.

He said the figures that he was forced to give Parliament about future removals were not necessarily correct because they were based on the 1974 consolidation proposals.

Since then however, the Commis-

sion of Co-operation and Development had drawn up new proposals.

The proposals for KwaZulu had been delayed because of the dispute over Government plans to cede the Ingwavuma area to Swaziland.

Until the Ingwavuma issue had been finalised no further action could be taken.

The report of the Commission for Co-operation and Development on KwaZulu still had to be considered by the Government and the recommendations then accepted would have to be referred to the affected people for comment before the Government would take a final decision.

He was loath to be drawn at a Press conference on whether the report of the commission differed substantially with the 1974 consolidation proposals but said that there were substantial differences in the number of people who would have been removed in terms of the latest recommendations.

CSO: 3400/1027



COMMUNITY LEADERS BACK AUTONOMY FOR SHALLCROSS

Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 11 May 84 p 1

[Text]

COMMUNITY leaders in the Shallcross area are shaping up to demand from the Development Services Board (DSB), either a Town Board or a Management Committee.

The possibilities of these demands result from the recent meeting between the Shallcross Advisory Committee (SAC) and the DSB which ended in deadlock.

Mr R. Reddy, chairman of the National Federal Party of South Africa, told The Graphic that he supports the call by businessmen and residents in the area for either a management committee — which would be run along the same lines as the Durban Management Committee of the City Council.

Supporting the argument of the SAC, Mr Pillay said that 'proper recreational facilities are sadly lacking in the Shallcross area!'

"We were promised a swimming pool by the local authorities some years ago, but to date the pool has not been built. At that time the estimated cost of building a swimming pool stood at R200 000, but if they were to build a swimming pool today it would cost them R600 000," Mr Reddy revealed.

Another prospective politician, Mr Tony Adams, accused the Department of Community Development of

failing to provide adequate parking facilities for the owners of flats built by the Department.

"As far as I am concerned these flats, built by the Department of Community Development, are in a terrible state and it is obvious that it has failed to offer pleasant living conditions in the area", Mr Adams said.

Both the chairman and the secretary of the SAC, Mr V.N. Naidoo and Mr B. Moodley, said that they had received numerous complaints from residents in the area about the neglected state of the roads, road verges and the parks.

# IMPLICATIONS OF POPULATION CONTROL PROGRAM NOTED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 May 84 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

**THE** launching of the population-control programme, which is geared to stave off disaster in southern Africa, could be seen as an oblique way of addressing other serious problems that could lead the country along the same path.

Reports about the programme, which will be run by the Population Development Programme, say it is aimed at slowing, and then by the year 2 100 stopping population growth in the country and will involve every section of the society to raise living standards. This will be done especially among those who reproduce most — the poor. In other words, blacks.

It is said that present family planning efforts will continue, but will play a supportive role. The programme, recommended last year by the scientific committee of the President's Council and accepted by the Government last September, is intended to stop population growth at 80 million. Beyond that number, according to reports, all the country's water resources would not be enough for everybody.

This sounds like good common sense to us, and we doubt if blacks will raise a grouse about the committee's objectives and aims. It is a constructive approach to a problem that is touchy and sensitive. There is

no doubt that the credibility of Government projects in the eyes of blacks is pretty low.

There is, however, something new about this approach, something removed from obvious official statements about peoples' breeding habits. The tragedy is that even programmes that are geared at "improving" the lot of the poor are viewed as attempts at "improving the quality of apartheid" by the country's blacks. If handled correctly, such projects could give more meaning to the lives of many. It would also be killing all sorts of birds with one stone.

The Population Development Programme is busy appointing nearly six dozen social scientists to find out what townships and other communities believe are their main social, economic and physical needs. Put like that it seems to be an unselfish project.

It will, however, not be plain sailing all the way for those who oversee the projects. The country's manifold "apartheid" laws have a way of standing in the path of obvious and often urgent progress. This will be the first hurdle to overcome and will also be fodder to those enemies of the Government who refuse to see anything constructive in whatever the white man is planning. We can-

not blame people for having such a cynical attitude to even desperately needed advances to their, and the country's upliftment. Too many false promises have been made.

If the programme is carried out without the impediment of ulterior political motive, then we can only wish it the best of luck. We are afraid there will be bureaucrats, and the stray ideologue, who might slow down the process or introduce certain dimensions that would inevitably make it look suspect.

There is also the element of the right-wing radical white, who will no doubt see this as another "verlig" sop to blacks — as another step in giving over the so-called white man's land to black people.

CSO: 3400/1051

EMERGENCE OF AFRIKANERVOLKWAG SCORED

Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 11 May 84 p 2

[Article by "The Gadfly": "The Boys From Brazil...?"]

[Text]

ACHTUNG! and the swastika, Hitler moustaches and the duck-walk march, the SS and the Gestapo are all images that have come to most of us via the movies and the TV, novels and the history books.

We watched, we read and we saw some dark part of man's history, and we concluded that the Nazis were a part of our historic madness, or maybe our parents' madness.

Yet this past weekend saw that madness being re-enacted on the stage of a hall in Pretoria where some 7000 Afrikaners came together to declare the supremacy of their 'volk', and their need to protect the 'volk' for the next thousand years.

The quasi-Nazi salutes, the blond-haired, blue-eyed youth who took part in the rituals and the militaristic rantings at the Skilpad hall were all echoes of the rise of the Nazi party aka 1933.

Professor Carel Boshoff wore the expression of a more benign Hitler

as did all his 'broers' — Andries Treurnicht, Jaap Marais and Eugene Terre'Blanche. (Some may say not so benign, and I will agree.)

These 'Boys from Brazil' are serious when they talk about the White Afrikaner nation being free for the next thousand years, and if we laugh, I am sure that there is just that hint of nervousness, because history is a strange teacher.

The emergence of this new Afrikaner cultural organisation, Afrikanervolk-wag, the Afrikaner nation's watchdog, is no insignificant grouping on the fringe.

It is, in fact, the unspoken desire of the vast majority of the Afrikaner people who would have wanted it to be a White 'volk' for the next thousand years.

But for many of them, reality dictates that it cannot be. So this rear-guard; this recurring madness will live amongst us like a darkening shadow.

In normal circumstances, such pronouncements would have received

very little sympathy in any society. But except for the calls for Professor Boshoff to resign from the University of Pretoria — where he is the rector, nothing significant has been done by the law enforcement agencies.

Not very long ago here in Durban, White people ranted and raved against the opening of Durban's beaches to all races. Brendan Wilmer found ample support amongst the people of Durban. And those same people will be wooed by this new ogre in our midst.

Perhaps the myriad films about the mad Hitler and his bumbling Nazis have given us a view of a slightly hysterical, slightly idiotic, slightly laughable crank who should not be taken seriously.

Way back in 1933 they made the same mistake. And as the economy of Germany worsened, as the unemployment figures rose, so the Nazi party began to attract the scum, the won't works, the criminals.

Very soon it was too late, and then fear began to take control and before

the world knew it, Germany was caught in the vice-grip of the world's most fearsome criminal.

When Hitler and his storm troopers marched across Europe, the world was stunned, shocked and almost paralysed.

Can Professor Boshoff and his cronies be likened to Hitler and company? Many will vehemently reject that out of hand. But the history of race relations in this country, and the psyche of the White man has been so fashioned over all these hundreds of years that we cannot know the trauma he will suffer if he is faced with sharing power with the Black man in this country.

Our newspapers have been filled with stories of how White men have killed Black men at the drop of a hat. The powerlessness of the Black people leaves them easy targets for pogroms and vengeful killings in the name of 'White supremacy'.

Slowly the South African stage is being set for the most horrific future imaginable.

CSO: 3400/1027

## BOOM TIMES PREDICTED FOR FERRO-CHROME

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 May 84 p 2

[Article by Howard Preece]

[Text]

**BOOM times are returning for ferro-chrome producers.**

A major company believes the industry as a whole will be operating at virtually 100% of existing capacity this year with output reaching 850 000 tons.

Its main rival is more cautious and is talking in terms of 800 000 tons.

Either way the outlook is highly promising.

Ferro-manganese prospects, however, are less buoyant — but a great deal better than they looked six to nine months ago.

Although world ferro-chrome prices are still fairly flat there is confidence in South Africa that they will move as much as US48c a pound by the end of the year.

Given the weak position of the rand on foreign exchange markets — at present R1 is worth around 77 US cents, compared with \$1.35 in the 1981 peak — the rand earnings of ferro-chrome producers are looking healthy.

This is a radical change from this time last year when prices were as low as US30c/33c.

Mr John Hall, chairman of Middelburg Steel & Alloys and of the Ferro-Alloy Producers' Association, reckons the industry needs a price of about 38c (at current exchange rates) to break even on production costs.

So at the present 43c-45c the industry is making comfortable profits — and at 48c should do very well indeed.

South Africa uses only about 25 000 tons of ferro-chrome a year for specialist steel production — 95% of it stainless.

The prospect for this year is that it will export between 775 000 tons and 825 000 tons and account for about 50% of total world output.

That export level will be about 40% up on the 1983 figure.

It could also earn as much as R400m in much-needed foreign exchange this year.

The exports should be split fairly even between the US, Europe and Japan.

Mr Hall has long been predicting a major expansion in ferro-chrome capacity.

He admits, however, that his earlier timetable needs revision.

Last year Mr Hall claimed that by the end of 1985 capacity would have doubled from the level then prevailing.

Now he says this is likely to be phased in over a period to 1987/88.

But Mr Hall insists that by 1995 South Africa will have a ferro-chrome capacity of about 4-million tons and be meeting roughly two-thirds of total world demand.

The prospect of major expansion of ferro-chrome capacity has focused attention on the so-called plasma smelter production process.

Traditional ferro-chrome (and other ferro-alloy) production is by the conventional submerged electric-arc furnace smelting method.

Among the advantages claimed for the plasma process are:

- It can use lower quality raw materials. This applies particularly to the ferro-chrome operation;
- It can process the raw materials more efficiently, with a higher recovery of chrome and manganese;
- It is less complicated to operate than the submerged-arc furnace; and
- Capital costs are less.

For all that, however, South Africa is rather less committed to the plasma process than is often supposed.

However, both Middelburg and Samancor are certainly well into the experimental stage.

Mr Hall told me: "Middelburg's Krugersdorp plant has installed a 20mva (million volt-amps) plasma unit which was commissioned in December.

"This is the first ferro-alloy unit of its kind in the world and must be considered at this time an extension of research and development which, if successful, will have the advantages of:

- "Higher metal extraction; and
- "The use of fine ores and ruductants eliminating the need for expensive lumpy ore or agglomerated reactants.

"But it is early days and too soon to tell.

"About 1 500 tons of ferro-chrome have been produced to date and it is premature to assess disadvantages at this stage.

Mr David Pheiffer, the group technical manager of Samancor, says the company has installed a 10mva small furnace as a pilot plant at Meyerton

where it has been running for about a year.

It also has another experimental operation at Witbank.

To put the size in perspective, Mr Pheiffer estimates Samancor's total ferro-alloy capacity at 550mva.

Both Samancor and Middelburg — the two dominate the ferro-alloy industry — are far less sanguine about the outlook for ferro-manganese than for ferro-chrome.

Mr Pheiffer says that while an average of 6,2kg of ferro-manganese was used to produce one ton of conventional steel in 1980, the figure is likely to be down to 5,4kg by the end of this year because of technological advances.

South Africa is looking to ferro-manganese exports of about 400 000 tons this year and to using nearly 50 000 tons domestically.

Present effective capacity in the industry is about 650 000 tons, although it would be easy to push that up to 750 000 tons by taking some plant out of moth-balls.

CSO: 3400/1027

WESTERN ACTION AGAINST MUGABE REGIME URGED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 May 84 p 6

[Editorial: "A Monster"]

[Text]

LORD SOAMES, who presided over the transition to Zimbabwean independence as the last Governor of Rhodesia, is somewhat upset by the violence in Matabeleland, but he hasn't the sense even now to admit how wrong it was to sell out Rhodesia's Whites and moderate Blacks as Lord Carrington did.

Just note how ambivalent Lord Soames is:

"While the horrors of violence and torture going on in Matabeleland are inexcusable and indefensible . . . it is one part of the story of Zimbabwe and a number of other countries in Africa. But it is not the whole story by a long way."

We do not know what the rest of the story is according to Lord Soames.

But if he wants to know what kind of monster he helped create, a British Labour peer, Lord Paget, could provide him with the answer.

Lord Paget quoted an Austrian priest who suffered under the Gestapo as saying: "They were gentlemen compared to Zimbabwe's Fifth Brigade."

In case Lord Soames is still under any illusion about Mr Mugabe, he need only read what Mr Mugabe said last weekend at the funeral of a local Zanu (PF) official gunned down by dissidents in the Musengezi area in central Zimbabwe.

"Enough is enough," said Mr Mugabe, declaring an all-out "fight to the finish" against dissidents and their Zapu (Mr Joshua Nkomo's party) supporters.

"I shall give power to the police, and security forces, all of them to mount a manhunt, not only in the houses but also in bushes, and hills, and trees.

"Anybody who belongs to Zapu will have to answer for it."

Hardly the words of a rational leader.

But then Mr Mugabe's security forces have been carrying out a savage campaign against Mr Nkomo's supporters in Matabeleland.

It's time Britain, the United States and other Western countries stopped shaking their heads about Mr Mugabe and really did something about him.

Like cutting aid, or taking him before the Security Council, or threatening an arms embargo, or cutting off his oil, or getting a sports boycott organised against his country, or doing all the other things that are done to South Africa for far less cause.

But it's asking too much, isn't it?

Mr Mugabe's men will go on massacring Ndebele, go on torturing people, go on strangling opposition, go on destroying democracy until Mr Mugabe achieves his one-party State.

After that, he'll be accepted as a Black Marxist dictator without any qualms.



ARMS BOYCOTT AGAINST SA CRITICIZED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 May 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Sell Us Planes"]

[Text]

OF COURSE, the arms boycott against South Africa is silly, futile, counter-productive.

Of course, we should get the aircraft and sea and air monitoring equipment we need for maritime surveillance.

Of course, such aircraft and equipment will not be used to suppress dissidents at home, or to launch any attacks on neighbouring countries.

But merely to suggest that South Africa should be allowed to buy aircraft and equipment to protect its fishing fleet and monitor passing civilian shipping is enough to cause shouts of protest that South Africa is trying to beat the United Nations arms embargo.

That the order South Africa reportedly wishes to place with British Aerospace is worth R100-million makes no difference, even though it's a sum not to be sneezed at in these days of massive unemployment in the UK.

The fact that South Africa with its old Shackleton maritime surveillance aircraft keeps an eye on shipping passing round its stormy coastline, helping tankers and other ships in distress, does not make much of an impression either in anti-South African quarters.

So far as they are concerned, we can let ships go under with their crews rather than be allowed the planes and equipment needed for air-sea rescue operations.

Much play is made of the fact that although the planes are wanted for a peacetime role, they have the "space, range and endurance to operate in a full anti-submarine role if required."

That is quite hypothetical.

Our neighbours do not have submarines, so we would not be using the planes in operations against them.

Besides, we are at peace with them.

If there was a global war, South Africa would be part of the West's defences and there wouldn't be any problem of getting the armaments needed for protecting the vital Cape sea route.

Arguments that we need the surveillance planes now for warlike purposes are just a lot of hoey.

We hope that if the matter is broached by our Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha, in his talks with the British Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, there will not be a blank refusal.

After all, Britain as a maritime nation knows the value of our coastal patrols.

The Shackletons are now more than 25 years old and are to be retired in November. They simply must be replaced.

For without long-range aircraft we cannot patrol an area of 600 000 sq km effectively.

In reaching a decision, Mrs Thatcher should note the views of our Opposition spokesman on defence, Mr Phillip Myburg, who calls for a lifting of the UN arms embargo.

"We have genuinely moved away from the philosophy that led to the arms boycott," he says.

"Six months ago nobody thought we would have peace with our neighbours — now the Prime Minister (Mr Botha) should persuade the West to have peace with us."

It is a sentiment which we wholeheartedly support.

Mrs Thatcher should also note the confirmation by Armscor that it will soon begin looking at production of South Africa's own helicopters, submarines and corvettes.

This shows how self-defeating the arms embargo is, since it has forced South Africa to look to its own resources to manufacture what it requires.

Nevertheless, we still need to purchase planes like the ones we now seek.

The most unlikely countries are receiving the most sophisticated arms.

South Africa, despite the rebuffs it has had from the West, is still the West's most important potential ally in this strategic part of the world.

It should not be shunned any more.

And it should not be denied the planes and equipment it needs for peaceful purposes.

CSO: 3400/1027

INCREASING STUDENT UNREST DEPLORED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 17 May 84 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] **THE TIME** for saying there is a crisis in black education and the pronouncement of similar homilies has now come to an end — or should.

Six thousand students will be idle for more than half a year after the Minister of Education and Training closed schools in Atteridgeville, Pretoria, this week.

In the meantime, the simmering unrest at the University of Transkei erupted into chaos when police are reported to have baton-charged students, and five lecturers were arrested and threatened with "deportation."

A number of students have also apparently been arrested, but in the confusion it is not known how many are being held by police or have gone into hiding. In Cradock there have been sporadic school problems.

What should concern us even more gravely is the fact that June 16, which is perceived to be a significant day, is almost on us.

This is the general scenario in our education to date. We are afraid there has just been too much talking; there has been too much recrimination so that most

of us have lost sight of the critical issues involved. Added to that, there is a vast expanse of ignorance, which is a disgrace to say the least.

Although Mr Barend du Plessis, the Minister in charge, kept a fairly open door during the disturbances, we are afraid the ignorance and lack of information from the top right down to parents, is monumental. As in 1976, we are likely to be caught in the middle of something we never anticipated.

It may well be that there are agitators, though that seems like the standby bogeyman to every problem we cannot solve. There may well have been subversion. The truth, however, is such subversion and agitation can only be made to work effectively in an abnormal situation. There has to be the necessary seedbed of discontent for such forces to cause so many children to sacrifice an education they value. It does not simply spring from the air, this discontent. So what is it?

There are general complaints we have heard about. These too are simply symptoms, it seems to us, of much greater stress. We might mention, parenthetically,

that trouble at black schools is age-old.

Students at high school and at university are impulsive. They are also a pretty good reflection of the simmering unhappiness in the black community. Most of us had problems during our school days. Most of us are aware there are students who would subvert the smooth running of classes simply because they have not done their work. But it never went to such lengths that schools had to be closed for almost the entire year.

CSO: 3400/1027

SOWETO STUDENTS SUPPORT ATTERIDGEVILLE COLLEAGUES

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 May 84 p 3

[Article by Jon Qwelane]

[Text]

**STUDENTS** at a number of Soweto schools have come out in support of their colleagues in Atteridgeville, Pretoria, where the Government closed six high schools for the rest of the year and left about 6 000 students in the lurch.

The students spoke through a special committee elected from the various schools and mandated the co-ordinate activities at the various centres.

The Soweto students said the learning fraternity had, since the 1976 upheavals, been united in a common bond of suffering and would not lose heart, no matter which turn history took "but we shall not allow history to take a turn

without out participation."

They believed that as students they did not constitute an independent social force, and it was for that reason that they called upon all parents and workers to unite "in action against the system of education based on capital exploitation."

The Pretoria students had demanded democratic students' representative councils that would enable them to have a substantial say in how they were to be taught, but "the principals and their masters refused and said SRCs were political organs."

What the principals and their "masters" forgot was that the system

of black education served to produce cheap labour for the bosses and could therefore not be separated from the general politics of the country, the students said.

"The system of black education is part of the entire apartheid machinery. We need to determine our destiny today," they said.

### **Demands**

They had proved that democratic education could not be attained in an undemocratic society, but that did not forestall their demands.

Those were:

- All schools that have been closed should be re-opened and all students be unconditionally re-admitted;

- All students at present in detention must be released;

- The "democratic" SRCs should be established;

- There should be no police interference in student affairs;

- There should be no enforcement of the wearing of school uniform as stipulated by the Department of Education and Training;

- Schools should be staffed with qualified teachers who must be well paid;

- There should be no soldiers "posing" as teachers, and white teachers in general were rejected not on racial grounds but because of the purposes they served. They were also "ignorant" of history.

CSO: 3400/1051

## BRIEFS

INDIANS REGISTER--DURBAN.--Applications for Indian voter registration in Durban are pouring in at a rate of 3 000 a day. The Indian electoral officer in Durban, Mr Dickson Perumal, said the demand had been so great that he had run out of registration cards. He appealed to the public to be patient while more were being printed. The deadline for registration to vote in the elections is May 31. Mr Perumal said although May 31 was a public holiday, people who posted cards on that date would be eligible to vote. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 May 84 p 5]

VRYHEID POLLUTION--VRYHEID.--Sulphur Dioxide pollution of streams and rivers in the mining areas east of Vryheid caused animals and fish to die and made the water unsuitable for domestic use or irrigation purposes, Sapa's correspondent reported yesterday. At a meeting between members of the Northern Natal Farmers' Associations and senior officials of the Department of Environmental Affairs in Hloane yesterday, Mr H J Best, chief engineer of the department, said his department undertook to do all in its power to combat the pollution. The meeting found that the problem had been aggravated by floodwaters caused by cyclone Demoina. Mr Best said streams and rivers in the area would be monitored. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 May 84 p 17]

CISKEI LAND REFORM--BISHO.--President Lennox Sebe of Ciskei said his government was planning one of the biggest land reform programmes in Black Africa. Speaking in the National Assembly in Bisho yesterday he said this would incorporate tribal traditions and private ownership. Referring to the Development Bank of Southern Africa, President Sebe said such a bank had been long awaited because of the belief that a multilateral institution of this nature would play a significant role in the rapid development of Black States. He said his Government had accepted the report to the Swart Commission of Inquiry into the economic development of Ciskei. The proposals of the Commission concerning the adjustment of company tax would be studied by a subcommittee of the National planning. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 May 84 p 11]

STUDENT PAMPHLET CLAIMS DENIED--DURBAN.--The United Democratic Front (UDF) is considering taking legal action over a pamphlet issued by the Conservative Student Action Front (SAF). The pamphlet, which also attacked Nusas, was distributed this week on the University of Natal campus, Pietermaritzburg. The pamphlet, entitled "ANC Recruitment", claims that the UDF is recruiting

members for the ANC. It is understood that the pamphlet is also being distributed on other campuses. Among the allegations made in the pamphlet are that copies of filled-in UDF petition forms were found among "highly sensitive ANC documents", which were brought into the Republic from neighbouring areas after the Nkomati Accord. The pamphlet claims "the ANC is using these lists as a basis for a huge recruitment drive within South Africa. The ANC has long sought out a means of compiling lists of potential recruits". The National Regional Secretary of the UDF, Mr Y Mahomed, has claimed the allegations made are "totally without foundation", and that legal action was being considered. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 May 84 p 13]

FISH FARMING--THE Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, says he believes that fish farming not only has a future in the Republic, but that it is absolutely essential. Speaking in committee on the Fisheries vote he said mariculture was imperative if all South Africa's interests, both commercial and recreational, were to be served. "I am optimistic, reviewing all sectors of our fisheries, that many of the dangers of over-exploitation have either been dealt with or else identified and that, given time, we can look forward to a better managed fishing industry in the foreseeable future, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 May 84 p 4]

FISHING POLICY--THE Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, said it was planned to table a White Paper in Parliament next year on a national policy for the best use of marine resources. Speaking in committee on the Fisheries vote, he said the document would try to determine the problems surrounding the exploitation of marine resources and their protection against over-exploitation, together with marketing and everything else necessary to establish a healthy fishing industry in South Africa. "Strong emphasis will be placed on other existing structures, legislation and the facilities of the Department of Manpower. Education and communication in the industry are two key areas which will receive special attention," said Mr Wiley. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 May 84 p 2]

SECOND TIER GOVERNMENT--SECOND tier government in the new dispensation would probably deal with "general" affairs only, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said. He was replying during debate on his portfolio to points raised by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP, Sea Point) who asked whether second tier government would disappear. Mr Heunis said the second tier consisted of three main components: An elected council, an appointed administrator and executive committee, and a team of officials. These would not disappear in the new dispensation. Mr Eglin said also nobody knew what form of local government there was going to be for Coloureds, Indians or Whites. Mr Heunis pointed out that the Council for the Co-ordination of Local Government Affairs was widely representative of all three population groups, experts in municipal affairs and representatives of all political parties represented in Parliament. "More than 9 500 man-hours have been spent on deliberations by more than 120 experts in municipal matters during a period of six weeks to work out a new system of local government." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 May 84 p 4]

THIRST DEATH THREAT--UNLESS the Black population's growth rate could be drastically curbed all South Africa's people would die of thirst, the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, Mr Sarel Hayward, said. He issued this warning during the debate on his budget vote and said that there was only water for 65 million people in the country. "According to the statistics that is just around the corner," Mr Hayward said. "If we do not achieve a reduction in the population growth of Blacks in this country, we are heading for catastrophe, not in terms of food but of water. "The statistics show that we must drastically cut the population growth whether it is in the Black man's nature to do so or not, otherwise we are all going to die of thirst." The Government could no longer afford to compensate farmers for losses suffered by cultivated land below the flood line, Mr Hayward also said. Losses on such land had been massive when calculated over the years. "We simply cannot afford it anymore because there is great risk built-in to cultivating land below the flood line," he said. "A final decision in this regard will have to be taken soon." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 May 84 p 4]

NGK UNITY--CAPE TOWN.--Because of tensions and ideological differences within churches of the NG Kerk, the federal council of NGK members had decided to seek structural unity, linking all in a single body, says an editorial in Die Kerkbode, official organ of the NGK. The editor of Die Kerkbode, the Rev Tappies Moller, who is Cape Moderator of the NGK and assessor of the church's National Moderamen, said dedication was necessary to improve attitudes and relationships within these churches. Mr Moller referred to tensions within each of the four principal members of the NGK family--the White NGK, Sendingkerk, Reformed Church and NGK in Afrika. The Reformed Church was divided into two camps--the Sendingkerk reflected sharp divisions and had yet to clarify its attitude to the NGK and tensions in the NGK in Africa were caused by the activities of para-religious organisations. Various factions were trying to justify their stands in scriptural terms. In these circumstances, the federal council was [end of article] [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 May 84 p 11]

WHITE CADETS--A TOTAL of 169 978 White cadets were attached to 653 units throughout South Africa at December 31, 1983, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said. In a written reply to a question from Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP, Wynberg) he said there were no Coloured or Indian cadet detachments in the Republic. A total of 2 390 teachers were attached to the White cadet squads as officers. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 May 84 p 4]

CSO: 3400/1026



MINISTER OF STATE FOR POLITICAL AFFAIRS ON YOUTH MINISTRY

Harare THE HERALD in English 24 May 84 p 10

[Text] TO mark the first national conference of the youth wing of the ruling party, the Minister of State (Political Affairs and Provincial Development Co-ordination) who is also national organising secretary of Zanu (PF), Cde Maurice Nyagumbo, gave the following interview to the Zimpapers Feature Service.

Question: On the eve of the first national conference of the youth wing of the ruling party, could you tell us of its significance and bearing on the second national congress of Zanu (PF)?

Nyagumbo: The future of any country depends on how its young generation has been brought up. We note with pride that our youth has a revolutionary tradition which has its roots in the revolutionary armed struggle. They are sensitive to oppression and they therefore played a decisive role in the anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist struggle as the fighting arm of the oppressed people of Zimbabwe.

"The coming youth conference is the first one of its kind where the youth of this country meet as a coherent body to reflect upon the present stage of the revolution and to identify means and ways of carrying forward the revolutionary banner in the construction of socialism in Zimbabwe.

"The youth have never been nationally organised in this country. They have been fragmented along the lines of Girl Guides, student associations, religious sects, tribal, regional, cultural, etc.

"All these never had a programme in terms of the social, economic, political and cultural liberation of the youths themselves and the rest of society.

"The significance of this national youth conference is that it is a nationwide realisation of the contribution the youth can make in our society. They meet together for the first time to work out a programme which they are going to present to the second national congress of the party.

Question: As the organising secretary of the ruling party and one of the veterans of the struggle for independence in this country, what special counsel

can you give the youth on this important occasion in order that they can successfully avoid the pitfalls of tribalism and participate positively in the struggle for socialism?

Nyagumbo: I have already said that the youth have been fragmented along many retrogressive lines including tribalism. Their fragmentation is a reflection of how our society had been divided by colonialism for easy manipulation.

"Imperialism today still has an interest in this fragmentation. This is precisely because of that, for as long as you remain guided by these narrow interests, it becomes very difficult, if not impossible, to identify the enemy and the major tasks of the struggle correctly.

"It is very wrong and ideologically bankrupt for you, for instance, if you are Shona-speaking that you identify anyone who is Ndebele-speaking as your enemy. If you are workers you are exploited, you are exploited in the same manner whether you are Ndebele or Shona, whether you are black or white.

"For as long as you quarrel among one another along such lines you can never confront your enemy with one voice and one programme of action.

"This means that the exploiter thrives on your ignorance and petty squabbles. He will continue to exploit you. This is why I said that imperialism today has an interest in maintaining these divisions which are not along class lines for fear of being identified.

"This is also reflected in the foreign Press when they fan the fires of tribalism. You saw for yourselves the clergyman who fed foreign journalists with news of massacres in Matabeleland but could never point at any mass grave.

"The youth therefore must remain vigilant. One of their major tasks is to learn. It is to learn Marxism both in theory and practice. They must demonstrate to everyone their thorough grasp of the Marxist-Leninist outlook required for the building of the new society. They must also acquaint themselves with the international struggle and show their solidarity.

"The youth can consistently remain revolutionary if it has strong links with the working class movement.

"There are some tribal leaders who want to gain support by appealing to tribal or regional sentiments. These should always be exposed and spat at in the face as the Prime Minister once put it in his address to the youth. These old guard nationalists appealing to tribal sentiments are mere opportunists who want to use you to climb to the top. You should therefore remain vigilant.

"Such is the counsel I can give to the youth in preparation for the main congress. This is because at the congress they must come from a programme free from tribalism. They also have to elect leaders who are not corrupt and who are not opportunists.

"The only weapon that can make them and everyone else avoid such pitfalls is the grasp of revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism. It is only then that they can correctly identify their enemy as imperialism and not someone from a different tribe or region. Tinoti Pasi Ne Tribalism, Pasi ne Regionalism, and above all Pasi ne imperialism."

Question: Yours is a new ministry, not common in the history of Cabinet portfolios in this country. Could you take this opportunity to elaborate on its functions and how it co-ordinates with other ministries?

Nyagumbo: "You no doubt have heard the Prime Minister's directive that announced the setting up of the office of the governor and its four major functions namely: political, co-ordinative, developmental and consultative. These governors fall directly under my office. The Prime Minister's directive was a major policy statement which called for planned and co-ordinated development at the provincial level.

"This is meant to decentralise the decision-making process and mobilise popular support in the development process. The joint meeting of the Provincial Council and Provincial Development team draws up and implements provincial plans with full local participation. At the joint meetings, the Provincial Development team members represent their respective ministries and the provincial sectorial targets. They provide technical services to the Provincial Council and during the planning session incorporate their provincial sectorial targets into the plan.

"This is how the sectorial (Ministerial Plan) targets will be incorporated and co-ordinated in the Provincial Plan. This is a new concept which everyone involved has to fully understand. The ministries will now have to implement their sectorial plans through the provincial machinery so as to remove any conflicts or duplication in functions and projects.

"This will ensure co-ordinated development as the council under the supervision of the governor will implement the Provincial Plan. The major role of my office is therefore one of facilitating the organisation and carrying out of this territorial planning. It has first to make all those involved in the implementation of the Prime Minister's directive fully understand its meaning and essence.

"My office has to give guidance and set pace to the required socio-economic, political and cultural development programmes designed to enable the governors to play a decisive role in: (a) Giving political guidance and socio-economic and cultural development in the provinces in removing all traits of settler colonialism and developing a reasonable degree of political and cultural independence. (b) Building ground for conscious and effective popular participation in the development process to enable every citizen not only to participate but also to fully benefit from collective efforts of nation-building. (c) Initiating political and ideological programmes based on the research and findings of the office, that will create a national consciousness to overcome the adverse factors of tribalism, regionalism, racism and conflicts arising from differences in language, religion and culture. (d) Monitoring, co-ordinating and giving guidance to all public education programmes carried out by all mass organizations including non-governmental ones and stimulating nation-wide debate and discussion on major policy statements made by the Prime Minister.

ZINATHA ON WITCH HUNT WARPATH

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 20 May 84 p 4

[Text] The Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers' Association, Zinatha, is to hold a meeting on June 2 in Ndanga communal lands to discuss reports of widespread witchhunts in the area.

Dr Gordon Chavunduka, president of the association, said last week that local officials in the area had been asked to submit a report on witchhunting, a practice forbidden by the Zinatha constitution.

Emphasis at the meeting will be on the proper role of Zinatha, discouraging witchhunting and the need for discipline among n'angas, Cde Chavunduka said.

However, apart from cautioning and suspending members whose practices are unconstitutional, Zinatha can only inform the police about n'angas who practise witchhunting.

Under the Witchcraft Suppression Act it is an offence to call a person a witch or wizard but police in Zaka said it was extremely difficult to gather enough evidence to prove the commission of the offence in rural areas.

As a result, many witchhunting n'angas have got away from it, among them, Christopher Masamba.

"We are very disappointed with this loophole in the law," Cde Chavunduka said, adding that people unknowingly blamed Zinatha for it.

However, if the intended Medical Council of Traditional Healers was formed by the Ministry of Health it would have the power not only to fine undisciplined members but also recommend arrest to the police.

Cde Chavunduka also disclosed last week that a small survey he conducted recently showed an overwhelming 92 percent of n'angas were against integration into the modern medical system.

On whether Zinatha still intended to purchase a farm to grow medical herbs for its members, the president said the project had been temporarily suspended for financial reasons.

ARMY TESTS NEW VEHICLES AS PART OF CONTINUING PROCUREMENT PROGRAM

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 20 May 84 p 4

[Text] The Zimbabwe National Army has tested a variety of new military vehicles as part of its continuing procurement programme, Major-General Jevan Maseko said last week.

Among countries that had supplied vehicles for user trials were Romania, the German Democratic Republic, West Germany and Japan, but no decision had yet been made on forthcoming purchases by the army's procurement committee.

"We need vehicles in all areas of the army. This includes small vehicles and saloons," said General Maseko, Chief of Staff (Q) at army headquarters in Harare. "We are like any other institution in Zimbabwe. Our purchases are determined by the Treasury."

Because of the Government's spending constraints no new vehicles were bought by the army in the 1983-1984 financial year and new vehicles added to the ZNA fleet during that period were bought in the previous financial year.

"We conduct user trials to find out whether the equipment is acceptable from both a tactical and a practical point of view," said General Maseko.

There was no immediate obligation to buy and reports on suitable vehicles were shelved until required. The tests comprised of road performance, obstacle trials in the bush and assessments of fuel efficiency and available maintenance and mechanical services.

"Our aim would be to have vehicles in the same range as the existing fleet to ensure mechanical and spares backup," he said. "We would not like to get ourselves into a situation where vehicles are off the road because of inadequate back-up."

General Maseko said the replacement of old and accident-damaged equipment was a permanent exercise and despite financial curbs ZNA's requirements were being met.

"There is no reason to think we should get priority from the Ministry of Finance in normal circumstances. The Government is trying to improve the status of the community as a whole and we are part of the community."

"We would get priority when the situation requires it."

General Maseko, who is also outgoing chairman of the Zimbabwe Army Road Safety Committee, said the army's accident figures had shown a marked decline since the beginning of its road safety drive, which included the re-testing of military drivers and stricter roadworthiness controls for vehicles.

In the Harare area, where most ZNA units are based, the average number of accidents involving military vehicles a month has been reduced from 25 as at April last year to below 15 in April this year.

The figure for civilian accidents in the Harare area this April was 610.

A drop in the average number of military accidents has also been recorded elsewhere in the country, including Bulawayo. In April this year the monthly average was 22, down from 45 in April last year. In all areas except Harare the civilian figure this April was 406.

The army is now also imposing fines equivalent to the fines imposed by the police on drivers caught by military personnel exceeding the speed limit or committing other traffic offences.

Normal procedures whereby military drivers are brought before civilian courts have not been altered. General Maseko said road safety committees were established earlier this year in all ZNA brigades. They are now reporting to ZARSC at army headquarters on all safety issues.

General Maseko, who pioneered the setting up of ZARSC, is soon to step down as chairman. The post will be filled by a logistics and supply colonel at headquarters.

CSO: 3400/1024

BUMPER COTTON HARVEST EXPECTED AFTER LATE RAIN

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 20 May 84 p 4

[Text] The potential of the cotton crop is likely to be higher this season than was anticipated because of the late rains, the Cotton Marketing Board said last week.

"This will benefit mainly the top crop if the cold weather does not come early," a spokesman for the CMB said.

He said that a total of 41.4 million kg of seed cotton had already been delivered to the CMB by last weekend. The figure reflects 8.3 million kg less than the amount delivered by the same time last year.

The drop in the amount delivered so far was because the present crop was proving to be a late crop because of the drought it had experienced during its growth.

He said that much of the crop delivered had come from the Lowveld, traditionally an early delivery area. The Lowveld ginneries at Mutare and Triangle had received 7.1 million kg and 10 million kg respectively of seed cotton so far.

Excess

A total 1984 delivery of more than 200 million kg of seed cotton was expected by the CMB and this would be well in excess of last year's intake of 168 million kg. This year cotton will be the second largest agricultural product to earn the country much-needed foreign currency. Tobacco is the country's leading foreign currency earner in the agricultural field.

The spokesman also said that registration of cotton growers was increasing rapidly in the communal sector. The CMB now had 114,560 registered growers of whom 107,000 were from the communal areas, 6,600 were from the small-scale commercial farming sector, with the rest coming from the large-scale commercial sector.

CMB's Cotton Committee chairman, Mr Boyman Mancama, said last week, during a tour of the Cotton Marketing Board depots at Karoi and Banket, that the board expected a 40 percent increase in the crop delivered to the depots this year. This represents 240,000 million kg.

"We pride ourselves with constantly supplying quality cotton to our customers abroad and we would like to continue to sell on quality," he said.

Mr Peter Dove, the deputy general manager of the CMB said the board's aim was to ensure that growers would not have to travel more than 60 km to market their cotton. "Since 1981 we have come up with eight depots ranging from 1 ha to 3 ha in size."

#### 'Big League'

The Karoi depot, he said, was this year expected to handle 6,200 tonnes of seed cotton from the estimated 11,000 growers in the area and in the next three years the depot was expected to be handling 12,000 tonnes of seed cotton a year.

Since the establishment of the new depots the CMB had seen an increase in the number of people growing cotton. The eventual aim of the CMB was to be able to see the production of a half a million bales of cotton a year.

"Then we will be in the big league in Africa."

#### Markets

The main markets for Zimbabwe cotton were West Germany, Switzerland, Austria and Italy, and from time to time the country sells its cotton to the Eastern markets. The main advantage the Zimbabwe cotton had over others was that it was handpicked and was usually of top grades.

But the Zimbabwe cotton crop had to compete with that from California, ranked as one of the best cotton crops in the world.

Mr Dove said that 1,785 cotton bales had been received at the Karoi depot by last Thursday and 65 percent of that was found to be of A Grade quality.

There were also six growers in the Beitbridge area who produced 3,000 tonnes of cotton a year. These had been allowed by the Government to send their cotton to Louis Trichardt. The crop was valued at \$500,000.

CSO: 3400/1024



LABOR MINISTER SPEAKS OUT AGAINST SPLINTER UNIONS

Harare THE HERALD in English 21 May 84 p 1

[Text] The Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Dr Frederick Shava, has vowed to take sterner action against splinter unions and others which do not want to affiliate with the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions.

The measures will include control of finances from external sources and association with external organisations.

Cde Shava disclosed this at a meeting of the Gweru branch of the Zimbabwe Institute of Management held here on Friday evening.

He said: "We are not going to have for one industry a multiplicity of unions, because this will make any negotiations extremely difficult. When you negotiate with one faction the other faction will organise a picket. This kind of situation does not enhance greater productivity.

"It is only through unionisation under one union for one industry that we will strengthen the bargaining power of the worker.

"It should be known now that we shall not entertain any discussion or any audience with a national union which is not affiliated to the ZCTU.

"We would like to warn splinter unions and those unions which do not want to affiliate to the ZCTU that machinations of the international community in terms of provision of financial resources will always be a carrot before them. It will always be a divisive element among them.

"We shall not sit and watch them receive monies from outside this country which they use to destabilise the workforce. We are going to take stern measures to control the entry of such money and association of such organisations so that we can accelerate the pace of unionisation of the workers in this country in the interest of the national economy," the minister said.

Cde Shava called on managers to accept scientific socialism as it was this orientation that would put them on the same wavelength with those they directed and supervised and the Government with which they had to liaise.

"A manager who is indifferent or antagonistic to this national ideology will invariably render himself and his organisation ineffective, and will thus find himself subverting both his organisation and the new social order which will sooner or later be forced to dispense with his services for its welfare and survival," the minister said.

Cde Shava said he was disgusted with the action of the management of Sable Chemicals which ordered the pulling down of posters of Karl Marx and Mao Tse Tung put up for the Workers' Day celebrations.

The action was "typical of an insensitive management," he said. "How stupid and how provocative can a management become?"

CSO: 3400/1024

MOZAMBICAN REFUGEES FOOD AID

Harare THE HERALD in English 22 May 84 p 3

[Text] Aid to displaced Mozambicans in the country was yesterday boosted by the signing of a \$955,000 food aid agreement between the Government and the World Food Programme.

Under the agreement, 1,210 tonnes of maize, 150 tonnes of beans, 154 tonnes of vegetable oil, 119 tonnes of corn soya milk, 119 tonnes of skimmed milk powder and 45 tonnes of sugar would be made available to the Government over an initial period of three months.

The agreement was signed by the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Dr Frederick Shava, and the resident representative of WFP, Mr Abebe Ambatchew.

Cde Shava said the aid agreement would go a long way towards meeting the food needs of about 46,000 displaced Mozambicans now in the country.

"We have shouldered the responsibility of catering for the displaced Mozambicans but we must say that this has been a great burden to us and we have diverted resources which could have otherwise been used in various other areas.

"The WFP has demonstrated its adherence to the much-talked about United Nations principle of burden-sharing and your intervention with food at these hard times has indeed relieved the Zimbabwe Government of this burden which we have, nevertheless, felt morally bound to shoulder."

Cde Shava said his ministry had built and was building more camps for the displaced Mozambicans. The oldest, Tongogara Camp, had been expanded and was now accommodating about 10,000 people.

Since the opening of the camp, he said, the nutritional level of many children and pregnant women had improved and, because of this success, two other camps were being established in Rushinga and Nyanga.

There were possibilities for another camp being set up in the southeastern districts of the country but this would depend on the availability of funds.

Cde Shava said non-Government organisations were also playing their part in assisting the displaced persons.

He said he hoped that another supplementary food aid request that had been made to the WFP would be approved soon.

Speaking at the same occasion, Mr Ambatchew said the 10,000 tonnes of wheat which fall under an agreement signed recently were already on their way to Zimbabwe.

He said his organisation's aid programme, to Zimbabwe now totalled about US\$5.5 million and it was looking forward to assisting the country in development-orientated programmes.

CSO: 3400/1025

## YOUTH MINISTER DISCUSSES YOUTH BRIGADES

Harare THE HERALD in English 24 May 84 p 10

[Text] BY the end of last year, 400 000 youths were enrolled in the Youth Brigade, but that number is small compared to the population of young people in Zimbabwe, says the Minister of Youth, Sport and Culture, Dr Simba Makoni.

In an interview with the Zimpapers Feature Service, to mark the first national conference of the youth wing of the ruling party, the minister said that last year the census had shown that at least 55 percent of "our population are young people below the age of 18 and if we add above that those who are between 18 and 30 we could say up to 60 and 65 percent of our population is in the age group eligible for youth."

Cde Makoni said that the relationship between his ministry and youth of the country was based on the fact that the ministry was the official State institution established to further the interests and aspirations of the youth.

"In that context the ministry has interest in what emerges from the youth conference not necessarily from its party political context but from its being a forum of the youth, the politically conscious majority of whom will be expressing themselves on a wide range of issues of national importance."

To that extent, he said, his ministry viewed the conference with a lot of hope and interest and the expectation that "we will find direction emerging with a clear political line on the organisation and mobilisation of our youth".

The ministry's plans were that the Youth Brigade movement should become the main vehicle for the mobilisation of the youth, irrespective of their colour, ethnic origin, social or economic status.

"Regrettably", he said, "our start has not been very good in spite of the fact that we have been at it now for four years. The response from certain sections of our community to the Youth Brigade movement has not been very positive".

Cde Makoni said he had addressed university students recently and had "lamented the fact that we actually find our youths and their reaction to the Youth Brigade movement divided".

The white youth did not wish to identify with the Youth Brigade because they considered it an organisation of black youths. Educated black youths did not wish to participate in the movement because they took it to be an organisation of the uneducated. The employed youths considered it to be for the unemployed.

In the party political context, those belonging to minority parties took it for an arm of Zanu (PF), he said.

"Because of these various divisions, the mobilisation of the youth into the Youth Brigade movement has not been to our satisfaction."

But the rural youth had been very enthusiastic in their participation.

"Presumably that is why the other sectors of the youth have tended to associate the Youth Brigade with failures because it has been patronised mostly by those who have failed to continue their education, those who have not found employment and those who are rather from the poor sectors of our community.

"I dare say that even in areas where the party is strong there has been some resentment in certain circumstances to the Youth Brigade".

On youth projects, Cde Makoni said that they tended to be wide and diverse since many of them did not originate from his ministry.

The main thrust from his ministry had been to inculcate a degree of political and ideological commitment in the minds of the youths. "And this aspect has also been the major cause of our difficulties in mobilising people outside the ruling party circle because they assume when we say the youth must be inculcated with a clear political direction we mean they must be members of Zanu (PF), which is not necessarily the same."

"Armed with a political direction and commitment to hard work and skills, our youth can maintain the role of the frontline soldier in the struggle for socialist transformation", Cde Makoni said.

CSO: 3400/1031

## BRIEFS

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR MINES--Zimbabwe is optimistic about the future of the mining industry, the Minister of Mines, Cde Callistus Ndlovu, said yesterday. Opening the 16th joint conference of the Mining Affairs Board and the district board in Harare, Cde Ndlovu cautioned that the industry's success depended on the efficiency of its management. He assured mining investors that the Mining Development Board was not against them as long as they addressed themselves positively to the industry. The industry had had few labour conflicts despite the economic recession and drought. Any conflicts, he said, would be resolved by his ministry and the Ministry of Labour. Among the subjects to be discussed by the conference would be the law of the sea and its relevance. Participants intend to recommend that the Government of the Chamber of Mines monitor progress on matters relating to the law of the sea to ensure the protection of Zimbabwe's mining industry. Members will also discuss the Lome II Convention system for the stabilization of mineral production. They will recommend that the Government and the Chamber of Mines persuade the EEC to recognise the merits of small-scale mineral producers being eligible for assistance when formulating a successor to Lome II Convention.--ZIANA [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 22 May 84 p 11]

FOOD CONVOYS PROTECTED--Victoria Falls--Everything possible would be done to protect transporters hauling maize and other imports and exports using the route to Malawi through Mozambique, the Zimbabwe Deputy Minister of Transport said at Victoria Falls. Speaking at the Zimbabwe National Chambers of Commerce business forum, Mr Nelson Mawema told delegates that for the last month the army had been escorting convoys from Machipanda to the Malawi border. All attacks on the convoys had taken place before this. The last attack was at the end of March. Dealing with maize imports, he said the latest information indicated that 610,000 tons would be imported.--SAPA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 May 84 p 13]

NORWEGIAN AID FOR REFUGEES--The Norwegian Save the Children Organisation, Redd Barna, is to spend \$800,000 in resettlement schemes, supplementary feeding and on Mozambican refugees, the resident representative, Mr Rober Ing, has said. Mr Ing said his organisation will spend \$400,000 annually in resettlement schemes, \$300,000 on supplementary feeding and \$100,000 will be used to support Mozambican refugees in the northeastern border area. He said cooperatives, collectives and resettlement schemes aided by his organisation were proving "extremely successful." Mr Ing said a Masvingo co-operative that had financial help from his organisation had produced better crops this year than many commercial farms in the region. He said members of the cooperative would have enough food to last them until the next harvest. [Excerpt] [Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 20 May 84 p 4]

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